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27 February 1980

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1014

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INTERNATIONAL

INDUSTRIAL SPYING BY WEST INCREASES NEED FOR VIGILANCE

[Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 3 signed to press 20 January 1980 publishes on page 9, under the headline "Monopolies' Spies," a 1,000-word report by Yuliy Dimov discussing alleged industrial espionage in the West, which has assumed "the proportions of military intelligence." Dimov claims that CIA agents sometimes perform industrial espionage, and conversely sometimes use industrial espionage as a cover for other intelligence operations, particularly against socialist countries. This, he says, should not preclude contacts between the capitalist and socialist worlds, but necessitates "vigilance." [LD300827]

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

URGENT NEED TO PERCEIVE AND FULLY UTILIZE CAPABILITIES OF SOCIALISM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 80 pp 2-3

[Article by P. Lopata, PhD, "Developed Socialism: The Integrity and Dynamism of the Social System" passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

Text The building of socialism is the result of a lengthy, intense struggle of the working class, the toiling masses, and is the sum total of a most profound socio-economic transformation. At the same time, in the history of mankind socialism is a kind of trait from his "previous history" (K. Marx), the point of departure to a new type of civilization. And it is only from this point on that, in the words of V. I. Lenin, rapid, genuine mass progress in all spheres of life actually begins and society moves on to a new stage of development, "which possesses extraordinarily brilliant capabilities" (Complete Collection of Works, vol 45, p 402).

These capabilities, as the experience of the Soviet nation shows, are most fully manifested at the stage of mature socialism. We have an urgent need to perceive and make use of them.

I.

The present stage of development of Soviet society is, in the words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, one of fully consolidated socialism, where "the totality of social relations is completely reconstructed on the collectivist basis which is inherent to socialism."

How is this new quality of our social system expressed in concrete terms?

In the /economic/ sphere—in the significant increase in the level of collectivization of labor and production; in the total elimination of the remnants of the non-socialist way of life; in the undeviating convergence of the public and the kolkhoz-cooperative form of socialist property; and in the consistency of implementing the principle of distribution according to labor.

In the /social/ sphere—in further progressive changes in the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia and in the strengthening of their union and harmony under the leading role of the working class; in the strengthening of the social homogeneity of society; in the flourishing and drawing together of the nations and the development of a new historic community of nations, the Soviet people.

In the /political/ respect—in the transformation of the basic political institutions of society—the party and the state—into institutions of all the people (while preserving their class-nature, that is, expressing the goals and interests of the working class); in the ever more widely-increasing participation of the workers in the direction of and the perfection of socialist democracy.

In the sphere of /spiritual/ development—in the transformation of the ideology of the working class, Marxism-Leninism, into the ideology of the entire nation; in solving problems of forming a scientific world-view among all the workers and universal and harmonious development of the personality.

It is namely on the basis of these new qualitative characteristics of the vital activities of society which were formed in the 1960's, that the special complex of capabilities rises up, permitting our system to more and more fully reveal its advantages.

The "secret" here lies above all in the unprecedented scope for activity of the objective laws of socialism. In the transitional period—and to a certain extent in the preceding period of socialism as well, when it was described as "basically constructed"—their activity was kept in check by the presence in society of a non-socialist way of life or by its remnants. This was expressed in the imperfect state of the economic structure, the relatively low level of socialist collectivization of labor and production "in fact". But under the conditions of mature socialism these limitations are overcome and disappear.

The scope and the effectiveness of the activity of the objective laws, which determine the progress of our system, are presently also promoting the development of the scientific and technical revolution, and the growth in the level of consciousness and organization in society. For example, because of the activity of the fundamental economic law of socialism and the law of systematic proportional development of the national economy, the activity is not only becoming more effective, it is also spreading more and more beyond the purely economic sphere. The law of vastly more complete satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the people based on the uninterrupted growth of social production has an ever-increasing influence on the social and spiritual life processes in society; that is, it is more actively manifesting its social content. This finds expression also in the transformation of the highest goals of social production into its immediate goal, and in selecting the criteria upon which are formulated not only the system of proportions of the socialist economy, but also the social program of the party, which determine the priorities for solution of social problems.

And such an increase in the sphere of activity is characteristic of the law of systematic development and other laws of socialism. In the final analysis, all of this stipulates accelerating perfection of all areas of our social life.

The integrity of the social organism should also be considered a certain kind of driving force of mature socialism. Karl Marx had already noted its enormous significance for the functioning of a social system. He wrote that development of the system in the direction of integrity consists of "subordinating all elements of society to itself, or creating from it the organs it still lacks. In this manner, the system in the course of its historical development becomes unified." (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 46, part I, p 229)

The ascent of our system and of our country to the boundaries of developed socialism was at the same time a historical process of formation of the integrity of the new society as a system. Great historical incongruities were overcome, which were inevitable at the initial stages (between the most progressive political system and a comparatively obsolete technical and economic base; between a high level of social activeness on the part of the workers and their insufficient cultural and educational level; and others). The economy, the socio-political life, the culture and the social activeness of the masses were "brought into line", were made to agree with one another and each of them with the entire social organism. In other words, the interdependence, interpenetration, and interaction in all spheres of our life, and the elements within each sphere, became highly important factors for the normal functioning and the certain development of society.

The extent to which all of this increases the importance of precision in the functioning of each cell is understandable—the economic mechanism, for example. For a breach in any of the parts is inevitably transmitted to the other parts connected with it as well. At the same time the increased integrity of the system intensifies its compensating properties. The capacity for compensating for losses increases, and deviations or lags in this or that part with the aid of the influence of the others. This is why an increase in responsibility of the cadres for the work of each of the production and social cells of society is directed toward the purpose of completely utilizing this new factor of our growth while strengthening the harmonious functioning of the entire system and simultaneously developing the compensatory properties of its elements. Obviously, it is proper to consider this one of the principal paths to effective utilization of the advantages of the socialist system.

The increased scope for action of objective laws at the mature stage of socialism permits our party to define with great accuracy and precision the prospects for socio-economic development. Not only have the capabilities for scientific prognostication increased, but control over them has improved as well. In decisions of its congresses and plenums, the party central committee has worked out a line of strategy for economic development; it has planned and is implementing effective measures for perfecting the links in the political system, the economic mechanism, the means of ideological influence, of educational work and other aspects of vital social activity.

Special note must be taken of the systematic character of the party's approach to working out and implementing any one of these tasks, and their "yield" in adjacent areas. The economic strategy, for example, is directed not simply toward further undeviating increases in social production, increased efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and all-around improvement in the quality of work in all parts of the national economy; above all, it is directed toward raising the level of the people's material and cultural life. In turn, the growth in wellbeing of the Soviet people, improving their working and living conditions, and progress in health care, education and culture are appreciated not simply for their own sake, but as conditions which facilitate the all-around development of the personality and the socialist way of life. In conjunction with the economic programs the party is implementing extensive programs of communist education of the workers, while examining the successes in these two spheres of vital social activities as organically interdependent. The integrity of the socialist system also finds expression in this, the all-embracing approach of the party to solving the problems of building communism. "We can no longer permit," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev already at the 24th CPSU Congress, "long-term neglect in some sectors while we are forging ahead in one sector or another, even the most important." Balance and all-around development in all areas of social life, achieved in the conditions of mature socialism, permits utilizing its capabilities and advantages even more fully, and reveals new sources for the creative forces of the nation.

II.

The capabilities of a society of developed socialism which have been examined are not speculative or formulated only in theory, but are real capabilities, provided by the existing natural, industrial, social and spiritual resources. The CPSU considers them an important reserve which even now can and must be put into action, the realization of which promotes accelerated growth of the potential of a socialist society and further strengthens the vitality of the new system. This is the basic distinction between socialism and capitalism which is doomed to destruction by the very processes of its development.

At the same time the dialectic of social progress is such, that the capabilities and advantages of socialism are also not realized automatically, spontaneously, merely by the strength of its own objective nature. An enormous role here belongs to the subjective factor, to increased activity, organization and to the consciousness of the masses. Whereas this role is continuously growing in accordance with the expanded scales of our achievements, it convincingly supports Lenin's well-known thought that, the broader the scope of the problems which must be solved, "the more the people in their millions must be enlisted for independent participation in solution of these problems" (vol 36, p 446).

On this basis, in turn, the requirements for the level of control over the economic and socio-political processes are sharply increased. The integrity of the social system of developed socialism does not signify that contradictions and acute problems are lacking here. The general law of strengthening of the new and withering away of the old and the outmoded and progress based on overcoming the contradictions does not cease to operate. True, the social and class antagonisms and internal political conflicts, as the means of resolving the contradictions have irretrievably disappeared into the past. But contradictions of a nonantagonistic nature have not only been preserved—they have, from the point of view of the problems of scientific management, acquired paramount significance.

It is no exaggeration to say that the contradictions between the enormously expanding capabilities in the development of our society and the insufficient utilization of these capabilities is the key question at the modern stage of building communism. This was pointed out repeatedly in the decisions of the CPSU congresses, and the real facts of life bear out these points. Of course, the influences, let us say, of the severity of the climate and the complexity of the geographic conditions, the deficit in labor resources as the result of an unfavorable demographic situation, the necessity to divert significant sums for defense requirements, and so on—all of this also has an effect /and/ must be taken into consideration. However, these objective factors must not conceal the main factor from us: the achievements of our society at the stage of mature socialism demand more qualitative and effective utilization of the capabilities which have been revealed. And this in turn brings to the forefront the quality of management and planning, the quality of the work standards of each of us; that is, it gives new and unprecedentedly greater significance to the subjective factor of social development.

Today the Soviet nation has achieved such economic power that it can, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in the course of four years direct more than 500 billion rubles into the national economy and at the same time raise up such industrial giants as the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, the KamaZ, "Atommash" and others; create and develop dozens of territorial-industrial complexes; build BAM; carry out colossal projects in the non-chernozem zone of the RSFSR; reconstruct thousands of enterprises and, with all of this, not only not curtail programs for improving the life of the people, but on the contrary, expand them. Capabilities on such a scale have never before existed, and never could have.

But the greater the capabilities, the greater the responsibility to history for realizing them. The objective conditions for creation of communism are realized in the specific practices of real people; and the industrial and scientific potential created by the labor of the Soviet people will be completely disclosed only with corresponding disclosure of its spiritual and ideological potential. In order to put into operation the entire material-technical and scientific power of developed socialism and all of its creative properties, it is also necessary to mobilize all of the managerial experience

accumulated during the years of Soviet rule, and all of the creative forces of our cadres, the initiative of the masses and all the forces of the national state. It is necessary to realize and accurately present all of these capabilities in order to learn how to completely utilize them, to abandon obsolete impressions and methods of work which took shape in conditions of deficits and the predominance of the extensive development of the economy. This is a task which is revolutionary in spirit and importance. And it was namely this task that was assigned in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Improving Planning and Increasing the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing Effectiveness of Production and Quality of Work," to raise the level of planning and management, and bring them into line with the requirements of the present stage—the stage of developed socialism: to achieve significant increase in the effectiveness of social production, acceleration of scientific-technical progress and growth in the productivity of labor and improving the quality of production, and on this basis provide for the undeviating ascent of the nation's economy and the wellbeing of the Soviet people—such are the pivotal points of the decree, which touches on everything and everyone.

The efforts of the party are directed toward the end, that perfecting the economic mechanism and other parts of the administrative system in society should be combined with increasing the scientific basis for decision-making and with increasing the responsibility of each worker for the state of affairs in the sector entrusted to him. Here, the participation of literally everyone is of enormous significance. In developed socialism, society gives a great deal to its members. But it asks even more of them. Any one of the workers today may be entrusted with such industrial capacity and social wealth that formerly would be entrusted only to a large collective, or even an entire sector. This increases the requirement not only for vocational training, but also for labor discipline, precision, organization and responsibility of each worker. In other words, the higher the level of organization and development of a socialist society, the more its members must be politically conscious, conscientious, skilled workers and worthy citizens. Interference in the lives and labor of the Soviet people, consequently, also acquires new significance. And there is unprecedented necessity for rooting out such ugly vestiges of the past which are harmful to socialism, such as bureaucratism, bribery and money-grubbing, heavy drinking and hooliganism, breaches of the public order, and pilferage. This is the reason that the levers of the Soviet legal system, the influence of the collectives, and the power of criticism and self-criticism are being directed against them with such energy.

The CPSU stimulates creative ideas, the search for effective forms and methods of work in all areas of the struggle to solve the problems of building communism. The immutable conditions for success in fulfilling the planned tasks, of more complete realization of the capabilities of developed socialism are efficient labor, an attitude of thrift by the members of society toward the valuable materials on hand and those which are being created, toward the Motherland's natural resources, and constant concern for the rational utilization of production capacities and of the material, social and spiritual

resources. And this is predicated on the formation of communist convictions in each Soviet citizen, an active position in life, preparedness, the will and the ability to solve the problems facing society.

Soviet man is the master of his country. His everyday labor, his relentless mastery of knowledge and progressive experience, perfection of vocational mastery, concern for economizing every kilogram of grain, metal and fuel—all of this is a practical contribution to the realization of the capabilities of developed socialism, toward providing for the further flourishing of the economy and culture of our Motherland.

9006
CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

BROADCAST JOURNALISTS MEET IN YEREVAN

Agitprop Chief Addresses Conference

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 14 Nov 79 p 2

[Article: "The Important Tasks of the Country's Broadcast Journalists"]

[Text] The All-Union Seminar of Broadcast Journalists, which opened on 13 November in Yerevan, is devoted to broadcasting's role in solving economic and political tasks. It was organized by the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Union of Journalists and Armenia's State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Union of Journalists.

L. Yagodin, board secretary of the USSR Union of Journalists, opened the seminar with a welcoming speech. Concerned in a Leninist way about improving and perfecting the Soviet press, he said that the party is posing the task to henceforth steadily raise the ideological level, organizational role and effectiveness of the press, television and radio; and increase their contribution to the solution of economic and political tasks. This conference has one purpose: to help editorial collectives find concrete ways to improve the quality of materials and their effectiveness and efficiency, and increase journalistic skill and the ability to master style and words.

In heartily welcoming the seminar participants, A. Mkrtchyan, manager of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee's propaganda and agitation section, emphasized that all the activity of the mass information and propaganda media, including broadcasting, is now being developed under the beneficial influence of the CPSU Central Committee's decree, "On Further Improving Ideological, Political, and Indoctrinational Work," for the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers which was recently held in Moscow. The carrying out of the tasks, which have been outlined by the party and which organically flow from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches and works of comrade L. I. Brezhnev, is contributing to a further increase in the effectiveness of ideological and mass political work and to the qualitative improvement of all aspects of journalistic work.

It was emphasized during the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers that press, radio and television organs will be able to completely carry out their duty to the party and people when they significantly improve the cogency, operativeness, and party passion of their material and based on this -- the effectiveness and efficiency of their articles. By striving for this, the conduct of today's all-union seminar has been called upon to raise the qualitative level of our broadcast propaganda to ensure its closer ties with life and with the solution of economic and indoctrination-al problems, and to actively help the workers in their struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

There is no doubt that broadcast workers will honorably carry out the tasks which have been imposed on them, will henceforth carry the inextinguishable torch of ideological content and party spirit, and will actively perform the role of a collective propagandist and agitator, of a warrior to convert the party's grand designs into reality.

Yu. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, presented a report entitled "The Place of Radio Propaganda in the System for the Communist Indoctrination of the Masses and in Publicizing and Implementing CPSU Central Committee Decrees."

He pointed out that throughout the country about 20,000 creative workers are now working in the broadcast system. Broadcasting, which is made up of central, republic and oblast programs, is reaching an imposing figure, exceeding 1,000 hours a day. In the country there are more than 75 million radio sets and 74 million rebroadcasting points.

The annual growth of radio sets is more than 8 million. This is one indicator of the interest and attention on broadcasting.

Despite the swift development of television and the natural growth of its popularity, radio has a large audience and continues to remain an important means for the communist indoctrination of the workers. Broadcast journalists see their main task to be the publicizing of the Communist Party's ideas and plans and the bringing of its words to the masses.

Later the speaker talked about the duty of journalists to improve work forms and methods and develop the offensive nature of propaganda and agitation.

Then, an exchange of experience in the journalist's work was conducted. Questions on publicizing initiatives to develop socialist competition and spread the progressive experience of work collectives and on demonstrating the leading role of communists, the international and patriotic indoctrina-tion of workers, and the unity of the rights and duties of Soviet citizens, were discussed.

G. Vinogradova, a commentator from the Main Editorial Board for Propaganda, talked about the Leninist theoretical legacy in all-union radio programming.

I. Skalova, deputy editor-in-chief of the Main Editorial Board for Broadcast Information, devoted her presentation to an around-the-clock discussion with a "Mayak" radio program listener. N. Kiseleva, a commentator from the Main Editorial Board of "Yunost'" broadcasting, dwelt on the indoctrinational force of documentary journalistic broadcasts. The publicizing of socialist competition and progressive experience as a means for the communist indoctrination of the workers was at the center of attention of the presentation by A. Muzyri, senior scientific worker at the Higher School for the AUSSTU Trade Union Movement.

A. Kaverznev, political reviewer for the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, talked about international information when the ideological struggle is being aggravated.

The presentations of S. Ospanova (Alma-Ata), V. Buzinova (Leningrad) and E. Khudayberganova (Tashkent) were also listened to with interest.

O. Bagdasryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, took part in the work of the seminar.

The All-Union Seminar of Broadcast Journalists is continuing its work.

* * *

Seminar participants laid flowers at the memorial to V. I. Lenin, the leader of the revolution.

Public Opinion Study Use

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 15 Nov 79 p 2

[Article: "Actively Publicize the Flaming Words of the Party"]

[Text] The work of the All-Union Conference of Broadcast Journalists, which was devoted to broadcasting's role in solving the economic and political tasks of Soviet society, has ended in Yerevan. Its participants exchanged opinions on questions concerning the indoctrinational force of journalistic broadcasts, and the publicizing of socialist competition, progressive experience, the accomplishments of science and technology, international indoctrination, the formation of the new society's man, and creative research in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee decree, "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work."

I. Sinyavina, chairman of the Vladimirskiy oblast committee for television and radio broadcasting, talked about the effectiveness of broadcasting as the result of operativeness, topicality and veracity. V. Vengrzhnovskiy, special correspondent for the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio, devoted his presentation to questions on the investigation of economic social and indoctrinational problems.

The task of improving the effectiveness and concreteness of broadcast propaganda is determined not only by the thorough interpretation of pressing economic, political and moral problems but also by the detailed consideration of public opinion when preparing material. The responses and comments of listeners and their thoughts about the thematic direction of broadcasts testify to an extremely remarkable conformity to law: a hero of high ideological conviction and animated by his job commands the respect of our contemporary. In particular, M. Susha, deputy chairman of the Belorussian State Committee for Television and Radio, talked about this. In order to strengthen ties with listeners, the republic's broadcast journalists are using various methods for studying public opinion; questionnaires, letter requests and desires, television interviews, meetings and conferences. This work is being conducted by a department for the study of public opinion which was created in the committee several years ago.

O. Akopyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, talked about strengthening ties with listeners as a means to raise the effectiveness of broadcasts.

Yu. Chernak, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting's special correspondent for Yaroslavskaya Oblast, devoted his presentation to the topic. "The Hero of the 10th Five-Year Plan on the Air." The hero of the five-year plan: Behind these words we would like to see today not only an individual smelting metal and mining coal, a worker, or a kolkhoz member but also people from very different spheres of life--doctors, teachers, scientists It is necessary to place stress not only on the production side of work but also on the moral aspect. In each destiny, it is important to notice the features of life, biography and character which reflect human traits. When we look for heroes everywhere, then the entire broad panorama of our life will be on the air.

L. Agayan, a commentator for the Main Propaganda Editorial Board of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, talked about the specifics of publicizing the accomplishments of science and technology over the radio. "The Problems of Economics in Information Programs" --this was the subject of a presentation by Ya. Khutoryanskiy, deputy editor-in-chief of the Sverdlovskiy oblast committee for television and radio broadcasting.

The presentations of M. Klimov, a responsible worker of the USSR Gosplan, and B. Maksimenko, A. Petrov, and V. Mikhaylenko--USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting correspondents -- were also listened to with interest.

* * *

Seminar participants will acquaint themselves with the life of Yerevan work collectives and visit the sights in the republic's capital.

NATIONAL

RELIGIOUS CRUCIFIXES, CHAIN LETTERS DECRIED

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 10, 1979 pp 40-41

[Article by Ye. Sergiyenko: "Reopening the Discussion of the Crosses and the 'Holy Letters'"]

[Text] "The Controversy re the Cross" (1976, No 10) and "We Are Still Sure" (1977, No 10)--these were the titles of the articles in which we discussed a subject brought up by letters from our readers. But the letters on this subject are still coming into the editorial office and they will probably keep coming until such time as this immoral practice is no longer in vogue. Forgive me but you cannot call it anything else. After all, is it not immoral when, for a general review, a young man or a young woman adorns his or her chest with a gold crucifix or some other cross, the meaning of which is to stand as a symbol of the Christian faith?

The crosses are not bought at the jeweller's; they are made by home hand-craftsmen: as always, demand generates supply. And the blame for all this is the fashion which makes its precipitous flight into frivolous young heads from the covers of foreign periodicals, from movie screens, and even from the mass medium itself--the blue television screen. Millions of girls who yearn to keep up with the fashion squeal with delight when they behold the shining cross on the chest of a famous foreign singer.

But that was a visitor--and the demand also came from another source. Coming into the editorial office was a letter from Pushkinskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast, signed by atheist lecturers A. K. Yevtyukhim, V. V. Fedotova and S. I. Sergeyev. They shared our surprise that a Soviet singer, Yevgeniya Miroshnichenko, appeared on a televised concert adorned with a glittering cross at her neck.

"What is this? Is it a fad, a foolishness?" they ask. "When we appear before the young people, we always try to emphasize the religious symbolic significance of the cross. Please clear this up; a fundamental principle is involved. The television workers have no conception of the difficulties entailed in instilling atheistic propaganda in the localities where religious

"vestiges still exist and where the cross is not only seen on the dome of the church but still has a magnetic power in the hands of the priest."

The same subject was also brought up by N. I. Shatskiy from Buturlinovskiy Rayon, Voronezhskaya Oblast in a letter to us:

"Is she a believer?" he asks. "If not, why does she appear on television with this religious symbol?"

We sent both letters to USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting Chairman S. G. Lapin. Sergey Georgiyevich replied that this actress is a nonbeliever and that the cross on her neck was a blind concession to a bad fashion. He assured our readers that there would be no repetition of this case on the blue screen in the future.

One would like to hope that the idea of a blind concession to fashion will also reach the young people who have already gotten to the point of adopting it. You see, this is not only a bad fashion but it also shows disrespect for the people who believe and it insults their religious convictions and feelings. "I have not worn a cross since childhood and I do not believe in God," said a letter to us from pensioner Mariya Matveyevna Meshcheryakova, a former teacher from the settlement of Gribanovskiy in Voronezhskaya Oblast. But when I met a long-haired fellow with a cross on his chest, I was taken aback: was he in his right mind? But it was explained to me that this is now in vogue. Well, so be it. This is hooliganism. If you are a believer, then wear a cross under your clothing as all believers do. But if you are a nonbeliever and you wear a symbol of faith for show, then you are a hooligan and you should be regarded with contempt and anger."

Well "contempt" is perhaps too harsh a reaction; you cannot judge a person by just one cross. But a difference of opinion should be expressed and one should not just tell about it but should argue the point and try to persuade the Komsomol organizations to address this matter.

Our reader, A. Molchanov, an engineer from the city of Armavir, expressed his opinion on this subject very successfully in the poem "A Cross on the Neck." The poem is not sufficiently polished and the author did not bring it to artistic perfection but these are professional criticisms and the main thought--the disapproving attitude toward this bad fashion--is, in our opinion, not badly expressed:

We hurried to the courtyard together.
--Is that spoon-bait you have on you?
--A cross. Just a stylish cross,
She spoke without embarrassment.
She made a joke of it. It is not a heavy burden.
Only a milligram of gold.
--Yes, but you know, the hypocrites
Dream of filling it with content.

They were sent around. Only with heavy stone
This cross has not won my heart.
I am going to the Komsomol committee
I will put this question point-blank!

The decision is correct because the innocent "milligram of gold" in the form of a cross manifests spiritual corruption, emotional emptiness, and moral uncouthness and the religious people dream of filling this vacuum with the content it needs. To whom if not the Komsomol committees should this question actually be put point-blank.

And now about the "holy letters." Those who are intimidated by the religious propaganda continue to write them and circulate them. It's quite possible that these faint-hearted people themselves never believed in God and never gave any thought to his existence but after receiving a "holy letter," they hurry to do the things it requires. We received a letter written by Svetlana Danishkina, a Komsomol member and a pupil in Moscow School No 283 and she enclosed with her letter the "sacred" letter she received.

"The interesting thing is that this is the second time I've gotten a letter like this and the handwriting is the same in both cases," Svetlana tells us. And she tells how at first she decided to comply with the requirement set forth in the "holy letter": to make four copies and send them around. After all, there was nothing difficult in this work and later, perhaps, some unexpected good luck might really come to pass. But the girl was ashamed of this fleeting thought: she is a Komsomol member and she does not believe in God but such "correspondence" is by its name intimidating and entices one with the promise of illusory good fortune. Svetlana thought that if none of the recipients of a "holy letter" wants to make a copy, as she herself did not want to, then this "correspondence" will wither away. However, this is what else she writes:

"My friend Ira Kirevaya also received a 'holy letter' and with it small photographs of an icon. Ira threw them away since she does not collect them. But if this 'correspondence' has not as yet come to an end, then it means that someone finds it very necessary and it was not in vain that the miniature icons were put in the envelope."

In view of "Svyatyye Pis'ma [The Holy Letters]" (1977, No 4) we wrote a detailed account of them and we cited extracts from the letters to our readers. We advise you, dear Svetlana and your friend Ira, to read this article, even if you have already come to the main conclusion. It is quite true that the "holy letters" are being spread around by those who are interested in supporting religious faith.

But is this the only thing involved? The "holy letters" throw a scare into the recipient, frighten him with the wrath of God, and threaten him with punishment: "anyone who keeps a 'holy letter' for himself more than three

"days, they say, does not continue the correspondence and does not send it around to various places, will suffer an incurable disease and great sorrow; and not just he himself but all of his family. But, strictly speaking, this is not christian behavior. Where is the vaunted charity and forgiveness in which the adherents of religion take such pride?

"Dear Editors! I am sending you a 'holy letter' which came addressed to my mother. The handwriting is unfamiliar to us and we speculated for a long time as to who could have sent it. It says that we will fall victim to sickness if we do not make copies and send them on. My father has been paralyzed for seven years now and I myself recently underwent a serious operation. Whoever sent us the letter probably knew whom he was sending it to and hoped that I would be frightened and write the copies. But I am outraged. Does it appear that someone is exploiting other people's misfortunes to intimidate them through God?" So went the letter written to us by V. T. Troshin from the city of Dushanbe.

Yes, Comrade Troshin, they are exploiting this. Cynicism and calculating cruelty are the inseparable companions of religious fanaticism. It is this kind of fanaticism which guided the pen of the composers of the first "holy letters" and those who put them into circulation.

And it must be said that their calculations seemed to be correct: for how many years now do we find people who copy and send on these letters, fearing to bring the wrath of God on their family--"incurable disease and great grief." In most cases these are people who do not believe in this but what if there is "something like this" in the world--terrible and punishing, as there always is, and in every case this "something" has to be put across.

"I am not saying that there is a God or that there isn't one, of course. But the powers of nature which are not explained by any sciences, are always there. And you will write that there are no prophecies and no spirits."

So said a 23-year-old secretary-typist who did not want to be named. Well, some of our readers certainly want to believe in the existence of some mysterious forces which are inaccessible to scientific knowledge. This dictates the need to effect more widespread dissemination of natural science knowledge, to explain the physical unity of the world, and to demonstrate how science reveals and explains its "secrets."

This subject is also discussed by our constant reader, 17-year-old Anya Anoshina, who writes:

"I have frequently encountered people who believe in God, in 'His' light, and in the evil spirit. It used to be that I was afraid to argue with them, but three years ago I began to read your journal and I became somehow firm and knowledgeable so that now I can argue skillfully and defend my point of view. In your articles please take up those interesting questions which "impel readers to reply to you and to want to write a letter to the editor and express their own opinion. This will help many people to read more, to think, and to develop."

This letter also concludes our discussion of today.

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REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE, KOLBIN REPORTS TO ECONOMIC AKTIV MEETING

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Dec 79 pp 1-3

[Gruzininform report: "Perfect Planning--A Most Vital Task of Socialist Management. Meeting of the Georgian Party-Economic Aktiv"]

[Text] GCP CC Second Secretary G. V. Kolbin's report "The Tasks of Georgia's Party, Soviet, Economic, Trade Union, and Komsomol Organizations and Worker Collectives in Implementing the CPSU CC Decree 'Further Improvement of the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party Organs' and the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers Decree 'Improvement of Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Production Effectiveness and Work Quality'" and the speeches of participants in the meeting of the party-economic aktiv emphasized that the problem of working out and improving the economic mechanism occupies an important place in the decisions of the 23rd, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, CPSU CC plenums, and party and governmental decrees. Special attention is focused on it in the CPSU CC decree "The 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin."

The Soviet Union's economic and scientific-technical potential has risen enormously in the past 15 years. This is also clearly seen in the economic and cultural development of the Georgian republic. During that time the republic's national income has risen by 2.3 times, industrial production has grown by almost 2.6 times, agricultural production has grown by 76 percent. The Georgian national economy's fixed assets now total more than 21 billion rubles, including 13 billion rubles of productive assets.

With the growing scale of social production, the structural shifts that are taking place, and increasingly complex economic ties, improved planning and administration are becoming increasingly important in accelerating economic growth.

This is why party and soviet organs and planning and economic workers must always be guided by CPSU CC General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statements that the 11th Five-Year Plan must fully embody the party's economic policies and incorporate

the latest advances in economic and scientific-technical thinking, all our experience.

In the report and the speeches it was pointed out that the cardinal characteristic of the decrees of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers is their orientation of the economic mechanism toward the achievement of high end economic results, toward fuller satisfaction of the rising needs of citizens.

The various measures are designed to resolve fundamental problems of the socialist economy: steadily boosting productivity, raising product quality and production effectiveness, and accelerating scientific-technical progress. They are oriented toward fuller utilization of productive capital, conservation of material resources, reduction of production prime costs, and improvement of matters in capital construction.

The decrees call for further raising the level of planning and management. A special role is assigned to long-range planning.

Increasing importance attaches to the five-year plan, which must constitute a working program of action for each ministry, association, and enterprise, the foundation of long-term economic ties and agreements, the introduction of a system of stable economic normatives, and increased effectiveness of economic incentives.

Special importance attaches to the drafting of goal-directed integrated programs. Life has confirmed the effectiveness of programs dealing with the most urgent economic problems.

An honored place in the practice of socialist planning is assigned to GOELRO [State Plan for the Electrification of Russia], which became the prototype of goal-directed integrated programs. It clearly manifested many features of the program-directed method. The GOELRO plan, which was set up to cover 15 to 20 years, was characterized by a pronounced goal-directed orientation.

Fresh in the memory of all of us are the party's and government's programs for the peaceful use of atomic energy, the development of the RSFSR's Nonchernozem Zone, the development of the productive forces of Siberia and the Far East, and a number of others. All of these are the specific hallmarks of today. Our republic's economy also has numerous positive characteristics in this regard.

At present the republic has 16 ongoing programs involving vital economic tasks, drawn up by the republic committee for science and technology and the GSSR Academy of Sciences. In the next five-year plan, most research and development is to be carried out within the framework of the program method of planning.

Most problems of economic development are inter-sector in character. Nowadays no single major problem can be resolved within the framework of a single ministry or department. A graphic example of this can be seen in the organization of the production of copper powder at the Madneuli Mining-Concentration Combine. To organize the production of this powder it was necessary to work out a technology for the hydrometallurgical processing of Madneuli ores. The republic's scientific-research institutes collaborated with organizations subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Non-ferrous Metallurgy to develop an advanced technology--an autoclave-hydrometallurgical pattern of integrated processing of Madneuli ores and Chiatura low-grade manganese ores to produce copper powder and electrolytic manganese dioxide.

The Madneuli Mining-Concentration Combine now has an experimental-industrial installation with a capacity of tens of tons of copper powder and manganese dioxide. The installation is a full prototype of an industrial facility.

Another characteristic example was cited at the meeting. It involved raising the effectiveness of utilizing capital investment. This problem has been regularly dealt with by the republic's commission for the remodeling and the expansion of existing enterprises with minimal capital outlays. The result is that since the start of the 10th Five-Year Plan, 47 percent of all capital investment has been channeled into the remodeling and expansion of existing enterprises. The implementation of these effective measures has resulted in a 58-percent increase in all output--750 million rubles. This is truly something to be proud of!

But, it was noted, there is still much to do. We have plenty of reserves.

The party has assigned us the task of striving in every way to maximize the effectiveness of labor outlays. It is vitally important for us to accelerate the pace of productivity growth. This is essential to maintain high rates of increase in the national income.

The increase in gross output from increased labor productivity was 68 percent in 1976, 70 percent in 1977, 73 percent in 1978, and over 80 percent in 1979.

But this is not the limit. We still have too much manual, heavy physical labor in industry, construction, and especially in agriculture. This is why the CCP CC, the republic's Council of Ministers, and the republic trade union council adopted the joint decree "Measures to Further Reduce Manual Labor in the Republic's National Economy," and at present an integrated program is being worked out to raise the level of labor mechanization in the various sectors.

The program that is being worked out is to apply to all enterprises and organizations within the republic, regardless of their departmental affiliation. The formulation of the program involves the participation of almost all the republic's sector scientific-research, planning-design, and technological organizations.

The program, which is being drawn up for five years, will require substantial material and financial outlays, and its final goal is to fully liquidate heavy manual labor.

Among the goal-directed integrated programs now being drawn up in the republic, a prominent place is assigned to the program "Georgia--2000--regions." The purpose of this scientific-economic program is to draw up a forecast and proposals for the long-range plan of integrated economic and social development of Georgia's regions through the year 2000.

The reason for creating such a goal-directed program is the fact that at the present stage of the country's economic and social development increasing importance attaches to the rational territorial organization of the economy, the goal-directed shaping and development of its complex over the long-term future throughout the USSR as a whole, the various economic regions, the union republics and individual regions within the republics.

Much attention was focused on problems of social-economic planning. Examples were cited showing that plans of collective social development are becoming a vital part of the plans of industrial enterprises. At the Tbilisi Electric Locomotive Building Plant, for example, the long-range collective social development plan, which has been ongoing since 1968, is an organic part of the integrated plan for raising production effectiveness.

Negative cases were also cited. For example, the lack of concern on the part of party and economic organs for the social development of the collective at the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant led to a sharp increase in cadre turnover. Cadre turnover in the enterprise was 6.5 percent in 1975 and 10.2 percent in 1977; and in the first 11 months of 1979 as many workers left the plant as in all of 1977. Work time losses due to absenteeism are triple last year's figure.

Allegedly there is an economic and social development plan there, but in reality there is not. Otherwise what is the explanation for such intolerable levels of turnover and absenteeism, the almost complete neglect of people's working and living conditions? Who needs such a plan, a plan on paper only?

The report and the speeches devoted substantial space to problems of the changes introduced into the system of plan indicators at the sector, association, and enterprise levels. Such negative phenomena as failure

to comply with contractual obligations, inadequate efforts to improve product quality, rising nonproductive outlays, and delayed introduction of scientific-technical advances cannot be wholly explained by oversights in the work of the planning and administrative organs or particular executives. Integrated, well thought out measures are needed.

The fact is that the plan indicators which in the past played a positive role in raising the total volume of production output do not meet today's needs. At the present stage of socialist economic development these indicators are in conflict with the new tasks, with the necessity of raising production effectiveness and work quality.

For example, the indicators of gross, commercial, and saleable output do not motivate production collectives to achieve high end results. The use of these indicators encourages enterprises, associations, and ministries to boost the output of material-intensive goods requiring costly raw materials and does not promote increased production effectiveness. The reason is that the higher the material-intensiveness of the output and the more costly the raw materials going into the finished products the easier it is to fulfill the plan and the higher the production growth rate will be.

Consequently, these cost indicators are hardly suitable for measuring productivity. One big defect of the saleable output indicator as the basic one in industrial enterprise performance is that it is unmanageable; frequently the manufacturing enterprises suffer from the customer's inability to pay. In accordance with the decrees under consideration concerning new methods of management, therefore, the saleable output indicator will be incorporated in the annual plans of production associations and enterprises only for evaluating completion of obligations with respect to deliveries of goods in the products list, in accordance with agreements.

In the event that the consumer is temporarily out of funds, the supplier can be paid by means of a Gosbank loan, the debt to be assigned to the customer, who must pay it off within 60 days at a higher rate of interest. This will ensure timely payment of accounts.

The achievement of higher end results will be considerably facilitated by the use of the net (normative) output growth indicator in industry and construction.

Theoretically this method should be quite effective, eliminating the recomputation of the cost of raw materials and supplies and reflecting the dynamic level of production effectiveness.

The use of this indicator will help to remove the motivation to raise the material-intensiveness of production output. We can cite many examples in which replacing castings and forgings with plastics has led to substantial savings. With the use of the gross output indicator, however,

the production volume indicator goes down and, accordingly, so does the incentive fund. Introduction of the normative net output indicator will eliminate this conflict between the interests of society and the interests of the enterprise, because what is good for society will also be good for the enterprise.

It was stated that it would be well, starting in 1980, to evaluate the performance of certain enterprises on the basis of the new indicators so that their experience can serve to teach the collectives of other enterprises how best to conduct their affairs in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

There's no two ways about it: Scientific-technical progress is of enormous economic and social importance. Unquestionably, we have made a great deal of progress. The trouble is that we do not have unity in the "science--production--consumption" system; as a result, scientific-technical progress plans and production plans are not adequately correlated, and the production of new equipment is not coordinated properly with the interests of the customers. Because of this, frequently the scientific-research institutes carry out valuable research work but their findings are not properly utilized in practical applications.

In the present system, it is organizations rather than scientific thematics that are being financed. Considering that the work plans are being drawn up, and the cost of them is being determined, by the outfits actually doing the work, the amount of financing in this case serves to limit the total number of jobs completed. This fails to encourage rapid completion of research and the adoption of its results in production; it fails to ensure rational spending of funds.

In order to stimulate scientific-technical progress it is essential to begin in 1980 to convert scientific-research, project-planning, and design-technological organizations, experimental enterprises, and scientific-production and production associations of the industrial ministries to the autonomous finance system of work on developing and adopting new equipment on the basis of special intraminsterial schedule orders.

Measures have been worked out to further improve the economic mechanism in construction. These measures are designed to enhance the effectiveness of capital construction and to accelerate the commissioning of fixed capital and productive capacities. For the construction ministries and construction-installation organizations a system of plan indicators has been drawn up to orient them toward precisely these end results. An important indicator of output volume is the value of construction-installation work completed on startup complexes and facilities turned over to the client and fully ready to turn out goods and services--that is, "turnkey" facilities.

In the future, commodity construction output will serve as the basis of autonomous financing relations. But the economic performance of construction-installation organizations will be evaluated, and their economic stimulation will be provided, in accordance with the results of target completion with respect to the commissioning of productive capacity and facilities, the volume of commodity construction output, and the growth of labor productivity and profits.

A rise in the end results in construction is reflected in a reduced proportion of uncompleted construction and, on this basis, accelerated commissioning of fixed capital. The amount of uncompleted construction with respect to the annual volume of capital investments in the republic was reduced from 113 percent in 1976 to 88 percent in 1978, while capital investments during that period rose by 10.7 percent. The commissioning of fixed capital--that is, the indicator of end results in construction, rose by 38 percent.

As a result of systematic measures in the first four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, more than four million square meters of housing went into operation; this is 450,000 square meters more than in the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

Throughout the republic as a whole, the plan of total volume of contract work has been met two years in a row.

Along with positive changes in the republic's capital construction, there are still serious shortcomings and unresolved problems that are hindering further improvement in this vital sector of the economy. It is sufficient to note that in three years and nine months of the 10th Five-Year Plan underfulfillment of plans of capital investment in housing construction came to 33 million rubles, communal construction--20 million, health care--17 million, culture--5 million, chemical industry--27 million, coal industry--8 million, and so on. Because of this the republic has lost about 200,000 square meters of housing and 1,000 hospital beds.

Construction timetable norms are not being met on a number of projects. Efforts in this regard are not yet adequate to improve the planning and raise the effectiveness of capital investment utilization. The republic's ministries, departments, and Gosplan will have to do much more in this regard in order to bring construction into line with normatives. Special importance must be focused on this problem when drawing up plans for 1980 and 1981-1985.

It was also noted that capital investments are frequently channeled into the construction of new projects even though not all the reserves of existing enterprises have been exhausted.

For example, not all the tea industry enterprises have carried out remodeling and expansion, nor have they made full use of valuable scientific-technical innovations such as the use of freezing, bulk transporting of raw materials, and so on. Methods of bulk storage of semifinished and finished goods are being introduced fast enough. The implementations of these measures would make it possible to substantially reduce the amount of capital investment channeled into the construction of new facilities in the tea sector.

Because of the shortage of storage facilities in primary winemaking plants, grape processing units are being used at only half capacity.

The decrees attach special importance to the formation of material reserves necessary for balanced and proportional development of the economy. Every enterprise and organization ought to have at least rudimentary stocks of material resources in order to operate smoothly and without interruptions.

It is perfectly clear that the formation of a centralized reserve of material resources will provide a favorable groundwork both for reducing above-normative stocks and for ensuring completing of production plans.

In connection with this, special importance attaches to the problem of building up stocks from enterprises and departments, and their rate of turnover.

As of 1 November 1979, above-normative remnants of rolled metal amounted to 5,600 tons in the Ministry of Construction and 1,000 tons in the Ministry of Rural Construction. A substantial portion of this metal is tied up in precast ferroconcrete structures because of incomplete deliveries by plants of Stroyinustriya Trust. In the same period, residual precast concrete structures amounted to 36,000 cubic meters in the Ministry of Construction and 15,000 cubic meters in the Ministry of Rural Construction.

The situation is similar in the other ministries and departments. Despite all this, numerous requests keep coming in for allocations of substantial quantities of material resources throughout the year.

In order to meet the economy's urgent needs arising in the process of meeting state plan targets, the republic's material-technical supply system is implementing measures to realize, seek out, and mobilize additional resources and maneuver them efficiently, to accelerate product deliveries with respect to inventories [fondy] of subsequent quarters, and to obtain scarce raw materials, supplies, and equipment in the union organs.

At the same time, we find the widespread practice of passing decrees and issuing orders and directives concerning additional distribution of material-technical resources that totally exceed the republic's capabilities. This results in the violation of executive discipline and weakened control over the distribution of material-technical resources, and frequently these resources are channeled into secondary needs at the expense of vital projects.

It is obviously essential to thoroughly investigate actual stocks of material resources in all construction organizations--both normative and above-normative. Participants noted that this matter was discussed at length and to the point at the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, by construction crew leader T. Kartvelishvili, who said that it is time to stop working "on the run" [s koles], that it is necessary to utilize stocks that have been provided. And it is the duty of the party organization, the construction divisions of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, and sector managers to undertake in January to map out a precise program of action to utilize this large reserve and ensure effective stocks of material resources in the construction organization.

It is time to decisively protest against those who have a habit of dependency, who intend to continue extracting from the budget substantial sums which are then mismanaged and wasted.

Improved management does not rule out but, on the contrary, necessitates the formation of financial reserves in each subunit of the economy, from the enterprise up to the ministry.

Meanwhile, some ministries and departments are not taking adequate measures to form financial reserves and make effective use of them.

According to present regulations, the ministries and departments are to form a reserve fund of from 1.5 to 3 percent of balance profit in order to provide financial aid to their subordinate enterprises and economic organizations. In the Ministry of Local Industry's system, however, this fund amounts to only 67,000 rubles instead of 700,000. The situation is much the same in the republic's Ministry of Food Industry and Ministry of Construction Materials Industry. Their officials are simply not well enough aware of these matters and are not looking closely enough into them. This, despite the stipulations of the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers decree on improved planning; this cannot be tolerated.

Also to provide financial aid to economic organs, a reserve is formed amounting to three percent of the plan normative of internal circulating capital. Yet this right is not being taken advantage of by the republic's Ministry of Food Industry, Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, Ministry of Light Industry, and others.

It was pointed out at the meeting that efforts to implement the party's and government's decisions rule out the "campaign" approach. These efforts require a system for monitoring all ongoing processes. It is essential to be systematic, thorough, and meticulous in explaining to the workers the main thrusts in improving planning and strengthening the influence of the economic mechanism on raising production effectiveness and work quality.

The first steps along these lines have already been taken in the republic. As is well known, a special task force has been set up on a republic scale and is actively involved in examining and coordinating the resolution of problems stemming from the decrees. These matters have also been discussed at plenums and meetings of the party-economic aktiv in the autonomous republics and the oblasts and in all cities and rayons of the republic and at conferences of the boards of directors of the various ministries and departments. These plenums and aktiv meetings were preceded by considerable organizational work. Local task forces were set up, composed of production leaders, economists, enterprise managers, and responsible party and soviet officials. To help them, the GCP CC sent institute and economics department scientists. Seminar conferences have been held for enterprise workers. The party and economic aktiv of a number of enterprises and their shops, divisions, and services have been provided with detailed information making it possible to evaluate enterprise performance with respect to the new criteria stipulated in the decrees and to draw practical conclusions for improving the work in each section, shop, and the enterprise as a whole.

Practically all the party committee plenums emphasized the necessity of balancing plans of production and material-technical supply, of making rational use of productive capacity and labor and financial resources, stepping up conservation efforts, strengthening plan and contract discipline, and raising reciprocal exactingness by and between production, construction, and transport workers; they also spoke of the shortage of qualified economists and accountants and the retraining and upgrading of engineering-technical personnel in accordance with the decrees' stipulations.

But this is not enough. The party committees now face the task of seeing to it that each individual--whether ordinary worker or production manager--has a clear understanding of the new opportunities opened up for our homeland's economic progress by this orientation toward achieving the highest end national-economy results, the extent to which his personal labor contribution determines the accomplishment of the highest goal of social production--that of meeting all the rising material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people.

One of the high-priority tasks is that of further improving the economic training of management cadres and all personnel. We have done a great

deal in this regard. In the fourth quarter we organized courses of instruction for officials of enterprises, ministries, and departments on matters of improving the administration of the economics and financial activities of organs subordinated to them. This instruction is conducted on the basis of practical examples which help to find solutions to particular problems.

By decision of the republic's Central Committee and Council of Ministers, starting with the coming year we are organizing the certification of managers of economic subunits with respect to the posts they hold and their ability to orient themselves in problems of economics. Recently the republic created the Institute for Training Management Cadres of the National Economy. The rector of this institute is to launch active efforts to train highly-qualified management cadres in various sectors of the economy in accordance with today's requirements. Wider use must also be made of other institutions such as the zonal Higher Party School, theoretical seminars, Marxism-Leninism universities, and the system of economic education.

The keynote speaker and other speakers stated that in elucidating the decisions that have been made a major role must be played by the mass media. In carrying out this mission, the press, radio, and television must constantly follow Lenin's directive to be a collective propagandist, an agitator and organizer of the masses. We must show objectively and in detail how the new measures are applied in practice, in the real activities of enterprises, associations, and sectors; we must propagandize the results that are achieved on this basis in raising production effectiveness and work quality, in the economic and social development of the collectives.

It is essential to demonstrate convincingly and in detail the growing role of the Soviets of People's Deputies, the trade unions, and the labor collectives in drawing up and implementing plans, strengthening state and labor discipline, and raising responsibility in all sections and on all levels of administration and management.

It was also pointed out at the meeting, however, that very little use is yet being made of such active forms of the study and propagandizing of advanced management experience as the holding of scientific-practical conferences and sector seminar-conferences for propagandists, agitators, and political information specialists.

Schools and seminars of economics have yet to arrange close relations with the activities of production conferences, bureaus of economic analysis and labor norming, and commissions for strengthening discipline and combating negative phenomena.

There are too few special lecture cycles dealing with problems of raising the level of planning work and improving labor and production administration. Only occasionally are talks held for agitators, political information

specialists and propagandists of party, soviet, and economic officials dealing with problems of working under the new conditions and providing critical analysis of the experience accumulated in the course of economic reform, and so on.

The republic's party organizations must do more specific and deliberate propagandizing of problems of further improving the economic mechanism and more actively enlist in these efforts the economic services of the ministries and departments, associations, and enterprises. To help the propaganda aktiv, it is necessary to prepare reference information and analytical materials concerning the specific directions in improving planning work and organizing labor and production.

The ideological work of the party organizations must be maximally directed toward ensuring that the new planning and incentive indicators rapidly become part of economic practice and serve as guidelines in socialist competition.

A major speech was made at the meeting by CPSU CC Politburo Candidate Member and GCP CC First Secretary E. A. Shevardnadze, who was warmly received.

Problems of improving the system of economic administration, he said, are constantly at the focus of attention of our party, being a key problem of the party's economic policies. This was discussed at length in Comrade G. V. Kolbin's address.

The 25th CPSU Congress called for raising economic administration to the level of the new requirements and accelerating the restructuring of the economic mechanism. In his Summary Report to the congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev recalled V. I. Lenin's statement that once the proper policy has been worked out, the proper line, the success of the matter depends primarily on the organizations. We do have such a policy, such a line, said Leonid Il'ich. This means that the crucial link is the organization--further improvement of economic administration in the broadest sense.

The task set forth is to work out and implement a unified system of measures encompassing the basic aspects of economic management.

Such a unified system of measures, ensuring further improvement of planning, higher quality planning work, bringing it into line with the new scale and face of our economy, with the new demands of the time, ensuring the orientation of administrative and, especially all planning activity toward the achievement of the end of national economy results, more effective utilization of economic incentives and levers, improvement of the organizational structure and methods of administration, has now been set up.

In implementation of the decisions of the 25th Party Congress concerning improved administration of the national economy, the CPSU CC adopted the decree on further improvement of the economic mechanism. Right after that came the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Improvement of Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Production Effectiveness and Work Quality." These documents truly embody an integrated program for perfecting the plan management of the economy, further developing democratic principles in production administration, and increasing the creative involvement of the labor collectives.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze discussed in detail certain problems, shortcomings, and unresolved matters hindering our economy's successful transition to the framework [rel'sy] of the renovated economic mechanism.

First, the extent to which our enterprises, ministries, and departments are ready to convert to the new system. This is a very important matter, because in many cases the state of planning-economic and financial work is not up to today's requirements--even the most rudimentary ones, yet the planned transition to radically new planning indicators and evaluative criteria is a much more complicated and difficult task.

This is a matter which must be discussed today very openly and frankly, emphasized Comrade Shevardnadze, because certain officials of a number of ministries and departments, despite all our requirements, are not focusing enough attention on planning-economic work, statistical accounting, and the financial-economic analysis of the activities of industrial enterprises and construction organizations. They are clearly underestimating qualitative parameters, which in the long run markedly lowers the level of management in the primary link of the economy--the enterprises, associations, and construction projects.

It has come to a point where a number of enterprises do not even have a technical-industrial-financial plan--that basic plan document designed to direct and regulate all their production-economic activities.

Not to have a technical-industrial-financial or construction-financial plan means that the particular labor collective does not have a precise program of production, economic, and social activities, that it is not planning for the effective utilization of material, labor, and financial resources.

The lack of an elaborated planning program of production-economic activity makes it impossible for the enterprise to organize the necessary bookkeeping and reporting, which in turn leads to negligent financial-economic analysis and control over the dynamics of the most important management indicators and, in the long run, to low

effectiveness, to violations of plan discipline in the national economy, to underestimation of the planning basis in economic management.

It is also essential to restore the technical-industrial-financial plan and the construction-financial plan to their rightful place because the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers decree recommends, starting in the coming year, undertaking the systematic formulation of a second and no less important document--the enterprise and association passport, which is designed to be an effective lever of planning along with the technical-industrial-financial plan.

We are attaching special importance to broad preparations for the successful conversion of enterprises to the new management conditions. It involves not only organizational and technical but also psychological aspects of the matter, altering attitudes to all planning-economic work, to matters of administration and improvement of the management mechanism.

Thus, the task primarily involves overcoming a certain conservatism to break the force of inertia and outmoded economic thinking that has become entrenched among certain workers in planning, financial, economic, and other organs.

This is a rather complicated and serious process, because it is not a simple matter to restructure things along the new lines so that the work of enterprises, associations, ministries, departments, and whole regions can be evaluated from now on in accordance with their specific contributions toward achieving the end economic results--implementing the plan of deliveries and commissioning of facilities, increased labor productivity, profit, and product quality, rather than just fulfilling the gross output and sales plan as practiced by some of our party and economic officials.

Thus, if we view the production-economic activities of a number of our ministries and departments from the new standpoint, then by such an indicator as fulfillment of the product sales plan (but this time on the basis of delivery contracts and obligations), by the work results of the first 11 months we would have not 97 but 250 lagging enterprises.

We now consider, moreover, that in terms of the total volume of realized production the republic's 11-month plan was overfulfilled; in terms of the new evaluative criteria, however, it was fulfilled by only 96.8 percent.

Under the new conditions, as you can see, the associations and enterprises bear considerably more responsibility for strict compliance with delivery obligations.

In terms of other indicators which are now becoming crucial and coming to have evaluative importance, we would have 140 lagging enterprises with respect to fulfillment of the labor productivity increase plan and 234 lagging enterprises with respect to fulfillment of the profit plan.

As for the individual ministries, in the Ministry of Light Industry system we have only three lagging enterprises for the 11 months, but under the new system the figure would be 34; the respective figures for the Ministry of Food Industry are 4 and 32; for the Ministry of Local Industry, 1 and 46; for the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, 4 and 17. Incidentally, if we view product sales plan fulfillment in terms of delivery contracts and obligations, all of these ministries would be classified as laggards according to this indicator.

This evaluative criterion directly depends on fulfillment of the output production plan in physical terms, which until now, unfortunately, has been largely ignored in evaluating economic performance. Viewed in terms of the new requirements, here again we are lagging: Out of 33 of the most important project items considered by the Central Statistical Administration, the plan was not fulfilled on 16 items in the 11 months, and on 12 items the production growth rate was allowed to decline.

Enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, for example, fulfilled the gross output and sales plan overall yet in physical terms allowed the production of six out of eight important types of goods to fall behind. The situation is much the same in the Ministry of Light Industry, which failed to fulfill the production plan for eight out of 20 items. The same picture is seen in many other sectors of the economy which, while fulfilling the plan with respect to overall volume parameters, are not meeting targets with respect to the production of the basic types of goods in physical terms. Under the new conditions, we will judge management performance on the basis of precisely these evaluative criteria.

We must step up our efforts to improve the quality of the goods we produce; the new system will also take special account of this. In light of this, it is intolerable that out of 887 industrial enterprises in the republic 639 are not turning out any top quality category goods--72 percent of the total number. These include such major enterprises as Tbilisi's Gruzsel'mash, the Tbilisi Fitting and Installation Instruments Plant, and others which have all the necessary technical-economic prerequisites for turning out top-quality goods.

In no way are the new requirements and evaluative parameters of management being met by the unprofitability of nearly half of the trusts and other organizations of the republic's Ministry of Construction. Since 1976 the ministry has been losing at a steadily rising pace even though the planned profit targets have been reduced year by year. Out of 125

constructions organizations of the Ministry of Construction, 44 failed to meet targets with respect to reducing prime cost last year and 56 organizations failed to meet targets with respect to boosting labor productivity. With this kind of "management," if you'll pardon the expression, we won't get far.

This is why, Comrade Shevardnadze emphasized, our primary task is to conduct systematic preparations to convert to the new system of planning and economic incentive. It is going to be a tough test.

In this connection, it is essential that party, soviet, and economic bodies more and more orient enterprise officials to the new parameters and help them gradually "get comfortable" in them and strive to constantly improve the most important economic indicators. Even before converting to the new planning conditions it is advisable to focus special attention on analyzing just these indicators when totaling up the results of the national economy's work for the month, quarter, and year, and this must be done at all levels of management, defining the specific tasks and the system of measures that will ensure further improvement of management performance from the standpoint of the new requirements.

That is one aspect.

On the other hand, the relevant ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations must start right now with an efficient system of practical measures--organizational, technical-economic, and business--to prepare for the transition to the new system. Each labor collective, each enterprise, all ministries and all departments must have such a constructive program. In converting to the new methods of planning and economic incentive it is necessary to rule out undue haste and fidgeting. At the same time, the process must not be dragged out under the pretext of all kinds of "consultations" and "coordinations" or in the expectation of some kind of special decisions from the union or republic organs. It must be kept in mind that many stipulations of the new system will go into effect starting with the coming year.

Much intensive organization work lies ahead. Party and soviet bodies, the republic's Gosplan, ministries and departments, and production associations must look thoroughly into each enterprise and carefully prepare them for conversion to the new system of management. At the same time we must always proceed on the basis that the end goal of all measures mapped out by the party and government is the further improvement of the system of planned management of the economy and, on this basis, raising the whole economy to a qualitatively new, higher level.

That is one matter.

The second matter I wanted to talk about, said Comrade Shevardnadze, is that now all levels of administration require not only constant attention to planning matters but also improvement of the style and techniques of the work of the ministries, departments, enterprises, and associations, improvement of the content of all economic work.

A key role in all work on converting to the new system and perfecting the forms and techniques of planning at all levels--from the enterprise up to the whole national economy--is unquestionably assigned to Gosplan. In this connection, it is advisable at the beginning of the coming year for the CC buro to hear the republic Gosplan's report concerning progress in improving administration and planning in the republic in light of the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers decree. And not simply to hear the report but to see to it that Gosplan submits to the CC buro its own substantiated proposals on how best to restructure the work of the State Planning Committee in light of the new requirements of the party and the government.

The success of the matter, however, largely depends on the efforts of all party, soviet, and economic organs, on their concerted, harmonious, integrated efforts to fine-tune the economic mechanism in all links of economic management on the basis of the new requirements.

In connection with this I should like to say that every kind of support and broad dissemination should be accorded, for example, the initiative of the Tbilisi Gorkom concerning the selection of base (standard) industrial enterprises and sector institutes for testing the basic postulates of the new system of planning and economic incentive. This work is to be carried out by stages on the basis of the technical-economic characteristics of the relevant operations. The first stage calls for a kind of "assimilation" of the new evaluative criteria and plan indicators in the base organizations. The second stage calls for determining the specific ways to fulfill these indicators and find the reserves necessary for this. At the third stage the base enterprises are to adopt territorial-sector systems of raising production effectiveness and work quality.

As the work progresses, from stage to stage, party and economic organs will be regularly informed concerning the results of the experiment. This will help them become better acquainted with the planned changes and prepare themselves more thoroughly to adopt the new components of the economic mechanism.

Such base enterprises and organizations must also be singled out in other industrial centers of the republic. Whereas in Tbilisi such designated enterprises will chiefly be those of the machine-building profile, in other cities it is obviously advisable to focus on other sectors and on construction so that our base enterprises encompass all aspects of industrial production and construction.

It should be kept in mind that a number of the republic's industrial enterprises--such as Elektrovibromashina, Bytmash, the Batumi Machine Building Plant, Elektropribor, and Vinmash--already have a certain amount of experience in normative-net output work. Some enterprises have begun to use new forms and progressive methods of organizing labor, such as the crew form of labor organization and incentive (discussed in interesting detail today by Comrade A. D. Gelashvili), in-facility autonomous financing, progressive systems for encouraging improved product quality, and so on.

Thus, in our republic (and elsewhere, of course) we have accumulated substantial positive experience in improved planning and administration. The task now is to thoroughly analyze what has been done, to select out the best and most valuable results of the experiments at the relevant enterprises, specifying the directions of further efforts in economic restructuring.

The base organizations should be designated in the first months of the coming year so that already in the first quarter they can undertake to test out the new management system.

Work on selecting the base enterprises and organizing their activities must be spearheaded by local party committees in collaboration with Gosplan and the appropriate ministries and departments. Overall, this work should be coordinated by Gosplan.

At the same time I should also like to mention that the time has come to bring into line, to demand strict party responsibility of certain economic officials who have failed to get deeply involved in enterprise economics, who are failing to carry out their autonomous finance obligations to the state and their colleagues, who, in short, have completely forgotten how to count state money, labor expenditures, and resources used. It is appropriate to remind such comrades of the words of V. I. Lenin, who at the dawn of Soviet rule administered: "Keep accurate and conscientious records of money, conduct business economically. . ."

Because some people are not following this advice, are not keeping accurate and conscientious records of money, and are not able to do business economically, unproductive spending is rising, management effectiveness is declining, and in many cases sheer waste is allowed.

Having delegated financial-economic matters to their deputies as if to relieve themselves of responsibility for the financial state of the enterprise, certain economic managers hide behind the screen of chiefly quantitative indicators of plan target fulfillment.

Moreover, such an attitude on the part of certain comrades toward economic policies, toward matters of planning and administration, causes not only economic harm but also considerable moral loss; it

hinders the indoctrination of cadres and whole labor collectives, cultivating a nihilistic attitude toward matters of economics and economic analysis, toward planning and competent management.

Here again, much depends on the gorkoms and raykoms, which must also delve deeply and thoroughly into enterprise economics, seeing to it that the labor collectives show initiative and responsibility in perfecting the style and methods of management in their particular areas.

We have repeatedly demanded that management cadres and party organs show greater competence, resourcefulness, and depth in resolving economic matters, and yet still the worst "bottleneck" in the party economic management system is the gorkom (raykom)--enterprise (association) link. It is here, obviously, that matters have not been properly arranged and thought through. This is the chief reason why far from all labor collectives have created the necessary psychological climate, why not all members of the collective have a personal sense of responsibility for the work of the enterprise and the fate of the five-year plan. Yet after all, each enterprise, each association, and all regions have a five-year plan--not just the republic as a whole.

Hence the obligation of gorkoms, raykoms, and relevant ministries and departments to guide the enterprises toward unconditional fulfillment of the five-year plan, raising their initiative and responsibility for meeting the targets of the five-year plan.

We believe that it is more important now than ever before for the gorkoms to better monitor the dynamics of the whole complex of indicators of economic and social development in their area, including fulfillment of the deliveries plan, labor productivity, profit, return on capital, and so on. The rural raykoms must also get more deeply involved in matters of industrial development, something that they have not yet taken to their heart.

Matters must be arranged so that the gorkoms and raykoms take responsibility along with the sector ministries and departments for the state of planning, the quality of accounting and economic analysis, the state of planning and payment-financial discipline in the enterprises and associations. All these matters must become the object of priority concern for party committees. We demand that party officials, like economic officials, come out from under the spell of quantity indicators and learn, finally, to think in such vital categories as conservation measures, prime cost, profit and profitability, labor productivity, return on capital, cost accounting, and financial discipline. And not just to think in these categories but operate accordingly.

Third--and we have repeatedly discussed this, in particular at the 18th GCP CC Plenum, Comrade Shevardnadze went on to say--nevertheless it is essential again today to emphasize the importance of radically improving economic administration on the territorial plane and, with

this in mind, creating an effective system of regional economic management. And we do this because management effectiveness is hardly being planned at all throughout the territory of intrarepublic regions, and hence it is not being monitored and analyzed. This is why up to now it has been difficult for local party and economic organs to direct the dynamics of production effectiveness in a goal-oriented way. And this, of course, makes it impossible to implement an integrated, system-goal approach to the resolution of economic problems, to seek out and utilize intraregional reserves for enhancing effectiveness, yet intraregional reserves are vital to us.

This is why Gosplan must perfect the planning and administration of production effectiveness on the intrarepublic, territorial region level. And local party and soviet organs, in collaboration with the planning, financial, and statistical services as well as regional subunits of the Scientific-Research Institute of the Economics and Planning of the National Economy, must take charge of all work in the territorial administration of economic effectiveness. It is essential to delve more deeply and objectively into the economic situation, to constantly monitor the state of planning-economic work in the enterprises, associations, ministries, and departments, to strive for steady improvement and enhancement of its effectiveness.

Thus, methods of planning, accounting, analysis, and monitoring of production effectiveness must be improved at all levels of economic administration: both on the vertical (enterprise--association--ministry--department) and on the horizontal (the corresponding administrative-territorial units).

Only through such joint efforts can we raise management effectiveness.

We must take better and fuller account of regional production effectiveness indicators in totaling up the results of socialist competition between autonomous republics and the autonomous oblasts, cities and rayons, in making integrated evaluation of the quality of their performance and so on.

Fourth, in order to further improve planning more attention must be paid to the drafting of intersector integrated programs, a matter which takes on special importance in light of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the November CPSU CC Plenum, where he emphasized the necessity of breaking out of the narrow framework of sector planning and administration, especially in the field of intersector complex development. This problem has been dealt with correctly and in a principled manner both in the keynote address and in the speeches of comrades V. I. Melkadze, I. G. Gverdtsiteli, and D. L. Kartvelishvili.

As the decree concerning improvement of the economic mechanism stipulates, intersector integrated programs must constitute a vital component of long-range plans of economic and social development.

Integrated regional planning and administration must be coordinated and correlated to resolve problems affecting the whole republic--economic, social-economic, scientific-technical, and so on. What is needed here is a systematic, integrated approach. We need a unified program which can then serve as the basis for long-range and current plans on the basis of allocated resources--capital investment, equipment, manpower, and funding.

It seems advisable to create a special Central Committee commission and assign it to work jointly with Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, the economic scientific-research institutions, sector institutes, and the State Committee for Science and Technology to draw up specific proposals to perfect the structure and improve the effectiveness of agroindustrial, fuel-energy, and construction complexes, and so on, to improve the system of their administration, to coordinate more closely the development of each intersector complex and the whole republic national economy.

Fifth, there is much to be done to further perfect the organizational structure of the administration, consolidation, and merger of independent, sometimes small-scale and low-efficiency enterprises and organizations, to create more powerful production complexes in order to further deepen specialization, cooperation, and pooling of production, Comrade Shevardnadze noted.

With this in mind, it is essential to accelerate the formation of economically effective production and scientific-production associations and combines which, in accordance with the party's and government's decrees, are to become the main autonomously-financed links of industry in the next two or three years.

It is vital to establish correct relations between enterprises making up the associations and the local (city or rayon) economy and budget. We must not in any way allow any infringement of the economic and social interests of cities or rayons whose enterprises so to speak "abandon" them in connection with the organization of associations. Such must not be.

Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, and our economic scientific-research institutes must deeply study and generalize the work experience of the production associations and map out measures to improve their formation and functioning.

Attention ought to be paid to experiments on improving the economic mechanism being carried out in the production associations by personnel of Gosplan's Institute of Economics and Planning of the National Economy

in collaboration with the collectives of the relevant enterprises. After practical testing, for example, intrafacility cost-accounting was adopted in the Tbilisi Silk Association; the same kind of work is underway in the Gori Cotton Combine. The sewing and stitching shop of the Isani Footwear Production Association has tested out a system of perfecting material and moral incentives in order to enhance product quality.

And, finally, the enterprises of union subordination, the administration of which must be placed on a modern, genuinely scientific basis. This problem is becoming especially urgent in light of the fact that in our republic, as is well known, there are no corresponding administrative links to manage such enterprises; to a large extent this complicates the resolution of urgent practical tasks. This, despite the fact that many union-subordinated enterprises have broad capabilities for more effective work, for the development and assimilation of new, advanced types of goods, technical retooling and reprofiling of production, and improving the quality of the product. Because of their organizational-economic isolation [razobshchennost'], however, these enterprises have not managed to make full use of their reserves. All this makes it difficult to coordinate sector and territorial interests in the planning process.

In our opinion, Comrade Shevardnadze went on to say, we ought, as some comrades have proposed, to examine the question of creating in this republic autonomously-financed territorial-sector associations, union enterprises turning out homogeneous or related goods. A similar proposal was made by GCP CC Secretary Comrade Z. A. Chkheidze at the 18th CCP CC Plenum. Our neighbors in Armenia, for example, have approximately the same experience, and very likely other republics have also worked out interesting organizational forms. Such associations, subordinated to some particular union ministry, ought to be given the rights of union main administrations [glavki] or some other entities. This will make it possible to optimally combine and intercoordinate sector and territorial aspects of planning. It will also provide greater capabilities for liquidating intradepartmental barriers and establishing effective cooperative ties, making more rational use of funds designated for technical retooling and modernization of the production apparatus, and handling administrative tasks more routinely and efficiently. And, most important, the republic will have created a unified administrative link which is fully responsible for the state of affairs in the corresponding enterprises of union subordination.

Specialists believe, for example, that enterprises and organizations of the instrument-making sector are ripe for such association. Moreover, considering that we have the Analitpribor and Elva scientific-production associations, the Avtomatprom All-Union Scientific-Research and Project-Design Institute in Rustavi, and other scientific and project-design organizations which, altogether, make up a rather powerful instrument-making base, it is appropriate to raise the question of creating on

this basis a scientific-industrial union-republic association of instruments and automated devices and control systems, with its own separate apparatus.

We have assembled together, comrades, at the end of the year 1979. It is not likely that we will meet again this year. Just a few days remain, yet we can already state with full confidence that we are completing the year successfully. For our republic the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan was a year of shockwork labor in implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, designed to develop all sectors of the national economy and enhance the material and cultural standard of living of the people. Thanks to the steadfast, selfless labor of the working people of the cities and the countryside, the main indicators of the republic's economic and social development will be overfulfilled this year. As was stipulated in socialist obligations, the volume of industrial output will have risen by at least 7.2 percent. Above-target output will come to more than 100 million rubles.

Targets and obligations with respect to vital indicators of management effectiveness--labor productivity and profit--are being met. The proportion of products bearing the Emblem of Quality will exceed 18 percent versus obligations of 15 percent. It is especially gratifying to note that targets with respect to producing goods bearing the state Emblem of Quality have been met by practically all regions, ministries, and departments in the republic. Increased labor productivity will account for at least 82 percent of the increase in industrial output.

Farm workers completed the harvest season successfully despite difficult climatic conditions during the year. For the first time in the history of the Soviet Union's production of southern and subtropical crops, farmers in 1979 procured 454,000 tons of graded tealeaf, 260,000 tons of citrus, and 577,000 tons of top-quality grapes. Successful work was done by our livestock farmers, potato farmers, vegetable farmers, and feed procurement workers, earning the warm congratulations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, who evaluated their accomplishments as a major contribution of the republic's working people toward resolving the tasks of improving the supply of valuable fruits to the population. Overall, we had a record agricultural year. And for the first time the labor heroism of our wonderful tea farmers was commented on at the November CPSU CC Plenum. Inspired by this praise, our farm workers have pledged to do everything necessary to enhance Georgia's role in the Soviet Union's division of labor, as a producer of southern and subtropical crops.

The republic's successes were contributed to in a major way by our builders, who completed and put into operation such vital economic projects as the fourth unit of the Inguri GES (capacity 260,000 kilowatts), new facilities at the Rustavi Chemical Plant to produce ammonia,

ammonium nitrate, and dilute nitric acid, an inert materials crushing and grading plant in Imiri, the second phase of the Tbilisi Subway, light and food industry enterprises, and livestock complexes. Many residential buildings, schools, hospitals, and child care facilities went into operation; the highway over the Rikoti Pass was rebuilt, and so on.

The successes we have achieved in economic and social development in 1979 are helping to further consolidate the tendencies of accelerated overall economic and industrial growth in the republic that have developed in the previous years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Precisely as a result of this the basic generalizing indicators of economic development stipulated in the five-year plan will be substantially surpassed overall in the four years.

This is a big and meritorious victory! It is especially significant in that it was achieved under the exceptionally difficult economic (and not only economic) conditions of this year. But we have emerged--I repeat, victoriously--from all these difficulties and complications, proof in itself of our great potential capabilities, the excellent atmosphere in our republic, the enthusiasm and enormous labor and political upsurge of our glorious working class, our labor-loving kolkhoz peasantry, our remarkable national intelligentsia, our wonderful young people.

Thus, the management results this year inspire confidence that the plan targets and obligations of 1980, the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, will also be successfully completed.

But we must all be ready for the fact that the new year as a whole, as well as individual sectors and operations, will be even more intensive than 1979, if not the most intensive of the five-year plan. We must be ready for the fact that in the concluding stage of the five-year plan we will be faced by the greatest difficulties, the most serious and crucial tests our national economy has known throughout the many years of its development, especially recent years.

An especially difficult situation is shaping up in industry. It is sufficient to note that in order to achieve the 41-percent rate of increase in industrial production targeted for the 10th Five-Year Plan--and this, as we have already said, must be accomplished--in 1980 we will have to achieve an absolute increase of up to 690 million rubles in industrial output. This will be the biggest increase in industrial production we have ever had. It will exceed the 1976 indicator by 89.6 percent, 1977 by 50.7, 1978 by 33.2 and 1979 by 26.4.

The task is very difficult, very complicated, of course; but we believe it is realistic and can be accomplished.

Thus, the coming year will be a vital stage in realizing the targets of the whole five-year plan; it is of crucial importance not only in accomplishing the social-economic tasks mapped out for 1976-1980 but also for successfully shaping the base of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

This is why it is so important not only to maintain and consolidate the labor rhythm of this year but also to set a faster pace.

Against possible difficulties and complications in management which, incidentally, are not excluded in the coming year, especially the first quarter, we must pit increasingly better organization, vigorous and goal-directed efforts for unconditional fulfillment of planned targets and socialist obligations literally in each 10-day period and each day, starting with 1 January 1980.

In no way can we permit a repetition of what happened in the first quarter of this year, especially January, when industrial work indicators considerably deteriorated and we paid for it dearly throughout the year.

In January, as is well known, industrial output increased at a rate of only 3.1 percent versus the annual plan of seven percent and socialist obligations of 7.2 percent. In more than half of the ministries and departments the rate of production growth was lower than the plan stipulated for January. In almost all enterprises, associations, ministries, and departments, moreover, January targets were set lower than the available work time. For 225 enterprises, the volume of production for the first quarter of this year was set lower than the actual level achieved during the same period of the preceding year. Labor productivity in one out of every four enterprises declined in comparison with the first quarter of the previous year.

And the fact that we failed to get off to a good start and set a smooth pace in the very first days of 1979 had a negative effect on the results of management later on, creating additional difficulties and excessive strain in our work. It was only thanks to the incredible efforts made near the end of the year by you and your collectives that we have managed to overcome these difficulties and successfully complete the current year.

From all of this we ought to draw the necessary lessons so that this bitter experience will never again be repeated! Never again!

This is why our prime duty should be to resume the work of the GCP CC and Council of Ministers regional commissions for seeking out reserves of additional production output. We have already mentioned that in order to ensure the targeted 41-percent rate of increase in industrial production for 1976-1980 we will have to achieve an above-plan output

of 150 million rubles in the concluding year of the five-year plan. In practical terms this means we will have to double the reserves of production growth already determined by the commissions in almost all regions and sectors. This is what we must aim our national economy toward, especially singling out reserves which must be put into action in the first quarter of the coming year.

Party, soviet, and economic organs must regularly monitor and analyze the progress being made, the state of affairs in each enterprise and region.

In conclusion Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze said:

Our meeting is coming to an end. We can with satisfaction say that our work has been useful and fruitful, that we have mapped out specific measures and ways to implement them in practice.

We are on the threshold of a new year. The new year is already knocking at the door, so to speak. Allow me, dear comrades and friends, on behalf of the GCP CC Buro, to heartily congratulate you and your work, comrades, your collective, your families, your near and dear ones at the approach of the new year--1980, and to wish you all the best, good health, joy, and happiness, the realization of your desires, new and glorious successes in labor, in resolving the most important economic-political tasks in the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan--the year marking the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, the year of active preparation for the 26th congress of our Leninist party and the 26th GCP Congress.

The meeting of Georgia's party-economic aktiv proceeded on a high level, in a businesslike atmosphere, with principled criticism and self-criticism, profound commitment to further improvement of the economic mechanism and the effective functioning of the republic's national economy.

The meeting worked out specific measures and mapped out ways to accomplish them in practice.

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REGIONAL

ROMANOV ATTENDS GORKOM PLENUM ON VUZY ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 79 pp 1-2

[Article: "The Work of VUZ-- Equal to the New Tasks"]

[Excerpts] The tasks of VUZ party organizations in carrying out the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree, "On the Further Development of a Higher School and Improving the Quality in Training Specialists", was discussed yesterday in Smol'nyy during a plenum of the Leningrad party gorkom in light of 25th CPSU Congress requirements.

Yu. F. Solov'yev, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU gorkom opened the plenum.

T. I. Zhdanova, a secretary of the Leningrad CPSU gorkom presented the report.

The scientists of the city's higher educational establishments are making quite a contribution to the development of scientific research. During the last three years, 20 scientific works have been singled out with Leninist and state prizes.

At the same time, the solution of the tasks, assigned by the 25th CPSU Congress and the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, requires from VUZ party organizations greater effectiveness in raising the quality of specialist training. The speaker cited specific examples where young specialists are inadequately oriented to the practical use of the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress and progressive technology, where they at times poorly investigate questions on organizing production, and where they do not always eagerly go to work in industrial enterprises and villages. This is the result of definite omissions in the training of the students.

As was pointed out in the report, a number of VUZ are still continuing to prepare cadres for specialties, in which there is at times no sharp demand, at a time when from year to year less than half of the demand of Leningrad

enterprises for specialists in mechanical engineering technology, metal cutting lathes and instruments, and the automation and complex mechanization of metallurgical production is being satisfied.

A large place in the report was devoted to problems in strengthening the cooperation of VUZ and production collectives as one of the decisive conditions for the training of highly qualified specialists. The 40 base departments, which are operating in industrial associations, establishments and institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, are playing a large role in the solution of this task. Comrade Zhdanova emphasized to the party organizations that it is necessary to display more persistence in disseminating progressive experience in the training of specialists and in strengthening VUZ creative bonds with enterprises. Work collectives and VUZ directors must organize student practices better and involve in giving lectures and directing course and graduation papers prominent scientists.

It was emphasized in the report that it is important to improve the work of enterprises and organizations in the formation of the student contingent and to make wider use of the practice of aiming the best young production workers to study in VUZ.

The further improvement in the level of student knowledge is directly dependent on how VUZ party organizations improve the scientific and pedagogical qualifications of instructors. Postgraduate work, as the main source for replenishing scientific-pedagogical personnel, requires special attention in this connection.

A lot of attention was devoted in the report to the organic merging of the training and scientific processes. Without the active and joint participation of students and instructors in serious scientific research projects, it is impossible to prepare creatively developed and broad profiled specialists.

However, the high scientific potential of VUZ is still not being adequately used; party organizations are poorly concentrating the efforts of collectives on developing new technology and progressive types of education forms and incorporating them into practice. Petty subjects are still frequently included in plans, and strict control over the incorporation of research results is lacking. It is necessary to improve the coordination of scientific research on a city scale and to strengthen ties with the inter-departmental coordination council of the scientific establishments of the USSR Academy of Sciences in order to organize research on the basis of program-special purpose planning.

Effective party control over the activity of scientific subunits is especially important when creating an RSFSR VUZ ministry self-supporting association, an inter-VUZ center for servicing and transforming scientific

research sectors into scientific research units in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree, "On Raising the Effectiveness of Scientific Research Work in Higher Educational Institutions."

When speaking about the work of VUZ party organizations, Zhdanova emphasized the importance of skilfully using and improving all forms and methods for the party to influence the realization of the tasks facing higher educational institutions. During recent times, the authority of party organizations and their role in solving all the vitally important questions in the work of collectives have grown. Party committees and party bureaus have begun to devote more attention to the training of faculty party organization secretaries, party group organizers and the party aktiv.

At the same time, the existing deficiencies are explained a lot by the fact that the level of organizational party work in a number of cases, especially in the lower links -- in faculties and departments, still does not answer modern requirements, and party committees have still not transferred the center of gravity of work to party groups.

CPSU raykoms must improve their leadership of VUZ party organizations and raise the level of their organizational and mass political work. Party committees and party bureaus must strengthen their attention toward Komsomol organizations and achieve an increase in their role in the struggle for deep and solid knowledge. In order to further strengthen party influence in solving the tasks being faced and in raising the responsibility of each instructor for rearing ideologically tempered specialists who are devoted to the cause of communism, it is necessary to use the preparations for and the conduct of party meetings having the agenda, "To Live, Work and Struggle in a Leninist Fashion," which will take place in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decree for the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday.

The Soviet people are preparing to enter the final year of the five-year plan. Quite a bit must still be done to successfully carry out the decision of the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. As comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet indicated, it is necessary to place at the center of our efforts the mobilization of the workers to carry out the plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Now, the socialist competition to greet the Leninist jubilee and the elections to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets of peoples' deputies in a worthy manner, is now being spread throughout the country. Everywhere, the party's call to convert the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan into a year of urgent Leninist work is finding a lively response.

The speaker said in conclusion that the collectives of Leningrad's higher educational institutions possess great creative capabilities, high

scientific potential and militant party organizations, and are capable of honorably carrying out the tasks assigned to us by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The debates began with the presentation of R. V. Terekhovaya, first secretary of the Kuybyshevskiy CPSU raykom. She talked about how the rayon's VUZ communists are carrying out a combined approach to the ideological work with youth, increasing the level of organizational and mass political activity, and keeping at the center of their attention the key problems in training, indoctrinal and instructional methods work and in the development of scientific research. The speaker noted that in a number of VUZ they tolerate a superficial approach to studying the questions examined during party bureau sessions and meetings.

V. I. Zubarev, secretary of the LGU [Leningrad State University] imeni A. Zhdanov talked about the enormous role of the social science departments in the training and indoctrination process and about raising the ideological training of youth and propaganda work. In connection with this, he dwelt on the problem of training social science instructor cadres, raising their qualifications, and introducing planning into this task. Z. A. Zarubina, a bricklayer from Construction Trust No. 6 of Glavleningradstroy was on the platform. She dwelt on questions concerning the training of engineer technical workers with higher qualifications for construction projects. Many VUZ graduates, having worked a little in construction, try to leave it. A sense of responsibility for the task entrusted has not been imparted to them, they have an inadequate knowledge of production. It is necessary to send more prospective youth on passes from work collectives for training and improve the professional orientation system.

Ye. Ya. Kraskovskiy, rector of the Leningrad Institute of Rail Transport Engineers imeni V. N. Obraztsov, emphasized: "The strengthening and development of ties with production is a true and effective way to increase the scientific potential and role of VUZ departments, and raise the quality of specialist training." He told about how the city's VUZ are working on the problem of coordinating all types of transport. He talked about the complexity and mutual interest of creative cooperation.

G. E. Kocharov, secretary of the party committee of the Physical and Technical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the USSR Academy of Sciences, talked about the problems which must be solved by Leningrad's scientists in light of the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and comrade L. I. Brezhnev's address to it, about the role of leading institutes in this matter and their ties with academic research centers. The speaker dwelt in detail on the reserves for raising the level of VUZ work and the quality of student training. He suggested wider use of the unique equipment in academic establishments and strengthening the ties of higher schools with work collectives.

Every eighth communist in Oktyabr'skiy Rayon works in a VUZ. The questions of the effectiveness and quality of specialist training are constantly in the field of view of party organizations. V. A. Romanov, first secretary of the Oktyabr'skiy CPSU raykom, talked about this at the plenum. He shared his experience in organizing party work in VUZ collectives, increasing the role of lower party organizations, and strengthening the influence of party members on achieving high final results in training, indoctrinal and research work.

G. A. Timofeyev, the rector of the Pediatric Medical Institute, talked about problems in training doctors, and the use for this purpose of combination plans for the ideological, political, work and moral indoctrination of students during all the years of study. When forming the scientific world outlook of youth, special attention is devoted to the work of social science departments.

G. A. Shishov, general director of the "Leningradskiy Metallurgical Plant" Association, talked about the quality in training engineers and their formation in production collectives. He told how the higher technical education establishment operates, what its connection is with the pipe builders' collective, and how the complex system of the cadres' continuous special and political education functions.

Yu. I. Maksimov, secretary of the party committee of the LETI [Leningrad Order of Lenin Electrical Engineering Institute] imeni V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin), told about improving the system for training engineers in VUZ in accordance with the demands of scientific and technical progress. These question are at the center of attention of the LETI party organization which checks on the development of new training plans and programs and sees to the increase in the effectiveness of the enterprise base departments. The speaker devoted an important place in his address to the problems of graduate work and to improving the direction in preparing dissertations.

V. F. Tereshuk, chief of the Main Education Directorate of the Leningrad soviet ispolkom, devoted her speech to ways to improve the training of teachers as future indoctrinators of the rising generation. She pointed out deficiencies in the work of VUZ where youth receive the difficult but noble profession of teacher. She analyzed the problems in training engineer teachers for the professional technical education system.

There is no work sector in a VUZ where the Komsomol did not display its initiative and desire to be a true helper of party organizations. B. M. Petrov, first secretary of the Leningrad Komsomol gorkom, talked about this at the plenum. He emphasized that one of the importnat reserves for improving the quality of specialist training is strengthening the ties of VUZ and enterprise Komsomol organizations. He cited specific examples of the creative cooperation of Komsomol committees. He spoke about the role of year-round student detachments in which youth successfully combine studies with work at national economic installations.

The speech of O. V. Zhuravlev, secretary of the party bureau of the Leningrad Theatrical, Music and Cinematography Institute, talked about improving the forms and methods for training talented artistic successors. Here, the role of the teacher and of the creative laboratories of well-known theatrical figures is especially great. The speaker suggested organizing a special branch of the university of Marxism-Leninism for all artistic VUZ, where teachers of the profile discipline would be able to receive a deeper political knowledge and the role of social science departments could be increased.

V. G. Zakharov, secretary of the Leningrad CPSU obkom addressed the Plenum.

A decree was adopted on the question discussed.

The organizational question was examined. In connection with the selection of V. M. Kapustin as secretary and member of the Leningrad party obkom bureau, he was freed from the duties of secretary and member of the Leningrad gorkom bureau.

N. Ya. Suslov, who had formerly worked as secretary of the Petrogradskiy CPSU raykom, was selected secretary and member of the Leningrad CPSU gorkom bureau.

A. I. Mikhaylushkin, who had formerly worked as deputy manager of the science and training establishment section of the Leningrad party gorkom, was confirmed as manager of this section.

G. V. Romanov, first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and members of the Leningrad CPSU obkom participated in the work of the plenum.

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REGIONAL

EMPHASIS PLACED ON COMMUNIST EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN UZBEKISTAN

Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 10, signed to press 1 Oct 79
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[Article by E. Gafurzhanov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Uzbekistan: "The Komsomol of Uzbekistan and the Making of the New Man"]

[Text] In mapping out a program for the country's future social, economic and cultural development the 25th CPSU Congress focused special attention on the task of developing in the Soviet people profound ideological convictions, vigorous and vital beliefs, and a communist regard for labor.

The congress pointed out the means of achieving this goal: "It can be done through a comprehensive approach to dealing with the whole field of education, that is, by insuring a close unity between ideological, political, labor and moral education, one which will take account of the characteristics of the various groups of workers."

The comprehensive approach is a concentrated manifestation of the party policy in the field of ideological work under modern conditions. It entails interrelationship and dialectal unity of all its constituent elements (goals, directions, objective and subjective factors, and forms, methods and means of ideological influence) which are interdependent and have a reciprocal impact on one another. The comprehensive approach rejects onesidedness and haphazardness in the work of shaping the harmonious personality. It requires that the party and Komsomol organizations and the labor collectives carry out consistent implementation of its program and that they focus close attention on the task of generalizing the experience acquired by society in this field.

The problems entailed in the scientific development and practical implementation of the complex approach to the shaping of the new man have in recent years engaged more and more of the attention of the scientific, party and Komsomol organizations. In this an important role has been played by the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Accomplishment by the Orsk Gorkom of the CPSU of a full solution of the problems of ideological and educational work"

(1977). The comprehensive approach to the educational work was the subject of a discussion in the plenums of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics and in the scientific and practical conferences.

An important contribution to the Marxist-Leninist theory of communist education was the two-volume work of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR Comrade L. I. Brezhnev under the title "The Urgent Problems of the Ideological Work of the CPSU."

A profound understanding of the laws and future prospects of our social development pervades the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Further improvement of the ideological, political and educational work." It sets forth the results of the multifaceted activity of the CPSU in this regard and it maps out concrete measures aimed at further enhancement of the level and effectiveness of the ideological work among the masses and at elimination of the existing deficiencies.

In the decree a special place is assigned to the Leninist Komsomol. This document of the CPSU Central Committee emphasizes the point that "it must be the concrete operational business of every Komsomol organization to strengthen the political, labor and moral training of the young men and women and to inculcate in them a striving for knowledge, culture and vocational expertise and a regard for the national dignity."

The Komsomol is a mass independent social and political organization of Soviet youth--in Uzbekistan alone it today encompasses 2,-67,000 persons.

The communist education of the young men and women is an important social and political task because the accomplishment of this task will in many respects determine the status of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the beginning of the third millennium of our era.

At a recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Uzbekistan the participants reviewed the progress of the work of communist education of the young people and mapped out concrete measures for accomplishment of the tasks set forth in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the decisions of the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. In their work for the development of the new individual the Komsomol organizations of the republic, guided by the party directives, are putting their chief emphasis on the comprehensive approach, thereby assuring the unity of the ideological, political, labor and moral education.

In collaboration with 63 ministries, departments, organizations and creative unions, the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Uzbekistan compiled and is successfully implementing a comprehensive program for the communist education of youth. The coordination in the educational system is concretely manifested, on the one hand, in the comprehensive long-range

plans and programs drawn up with the participation of the state organs and social organizations, and on the other hand, in the improvement of the management of the primary Komsomol organizations and the enhancement of the inner-union work. Following the example of the Moscow Komsomol organizations, the Komsomol committees of Tashkentskaya, Andizhanskaya, Samarkandskaya, Ferganskaya, and a number of other oblasts adopted comprehensive programs for recruiting young people for scientific-technical creative work in production, in the educational institutions, and at their place of residence.

The comprehensiveness in the work and the effectiveness of the forms and means of educational impact have increased and strengthened the prestige of the Komsomol committees among the young people. Particularly after the publication of the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Further Improvement of the Ideological and Political Education Work," the committees have been focusing a great deal of attention on the political erudition of the young people. And this is understandable: after all, political knowledge is the pivotal factor in the shaping and strengthening of the ideological convictions which constitute the basis of every individual's world outlook and which determine his conduct, his relations with people, and his vital beliefs. This is why the 18th Komsomol Congress, guided by the party directives, placed special emphasis on the importance of developing a communist world outlook in every young person. This task can only be successfully accomplished in the context of a systematic, purposeful and profound study of Marxist-Leninist theory, a study which will help the young people not only to correctly evaluate the historical stages of socialist construction but also to perceive the prospects for the development of our society as it moves toward communism.

The system of Komsomol political education is structured in light of the age, vocational, cultural and other characteristics of the various groups of young people. The young men and women are actively engaged in study and widespread dissemination of the materials and decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, and the 18th Komsomol Congress, and the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Many are studying in the economic education system. More than 600,000 participants in study groups and seminars are now applying the knowledge they obtained in the national economy, science and culture.

The system of Komsomol political education is well organized in Tashkentskaya, Samarkandskaya, Ferganskaya and Surkhadar'inskaya oblasts. For example, in Surkhadar'inskaya Oblast special attention is being given to the task of stepping up the political level of the female young people. In the last academic year 20,000 young women took advanced training in the political study groups and approximately 2,000 are working as propaganda lecturers and agitators. Serving as an effective means of enlisting young women in social activity are the political clubs established by the Komsomol committees in the industrial enterprises, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the educational institutions.

For further improvement of the political education of young people splendid possibilities were opened up by the publication in the languages of our country's nations of the classical works of Marxism-Leninism and the works of L. I. Brezhnev and other leaders of the Party and the Soviet state.

Proceeding from the premise that "the aim of political culture and political education is to develop true communists (V. I. Lenin. "Complete Collected Works," Vol 41, p 404), the Komsomol committees are endeavoring to so organize the work of ideological and political education that it will endow the young people not only with new knowledge in the realm of theory but also develop, in the words of V.I. Lenin, "the ability to work out the communist views for themselves." (Ibid, p 313). The Komsomol organizations exercise constant control to see to it that the young men and women, in line with their level of training, are systematically enrolled in political and economic study groups and seminars and are obtaining uniformity of education for the student contingent. Careful attention is being given to the selection of propagandist personnel and the recruitment of young party members for this work. Today 89.4 percent of the ideology tutors for young people are members of the CPSU and 98.7 percent have higher and incomplete secondary education. As a rule, skilled lecturers are recruited for work in the Komsomol educational network. Their lectures are convincing and easily understood and they are accompanied by vivid illustrations taken from life and from the work of communist construction in the USSR and the countries of socialist concord.

The effectiveness of the Komsomol political education is always closely bound up not only with its theoretical level but also with the skilled use of the various forms of studies: lectures on the theory and practice of communist construction and on the Leninist teachings and tutoring to aid those studying Marxist-Leninist theory. This helps to insure achievement in the complex of a solution of the problems of ideological, political, labor and moral education of the young people.

The 25th CPSU Congress emphasized the fact that in a dynamically developing national economy ever increasing importance attaches to economic instruction. If they are properly constructed the classes in the system of economic education are closely bound up with the specific tasks of the labor collectives, have a direct practical yield, and develop in the young men and women skills in management and in successful application of these skills at every place of work. The escalation of the level of the economic training has a positive effect on the growth of the production and social activity of the young people. Suffice it to say that more than 50 percent of the students in economic groups and seminars regularly submit suggestions for improving the work of their collectives.

The Komsomol committees focus considerable attention on the development of this system of instruction. In successful operation in the Komsomol organizations of Tashkent, Samarkand and Kagan are theoretical seminars for study of the problems of developed socialism, schools teaching the

principles of economics, and other institutions. At the Samarkand elevator construction plant the students prepared classroom essays in which they set forth practical suggestions for increasing production efficiency and they took the lead in the establishment of a Komsomol headquarters for the quality posts.

The Kagan propagandists have been actively engaged in helping the students in drawing up socialist pledges and personal comprehensive plans.

However, there is still a goodly number of neglected aspects in the activity of the Komsomol organizations. The first item that should be cited in this respect is the fact that the quality of the work done is by no means always in keeping with the rising general educational and cultural level and requirements of the Soviet people; there is not sufficient consideration given to the dynamic character of the social and economic processes and the spiritual life of society; at times there is lacking a differentiated approach to the organization of instruction for the various groups of young people; and classes are sometimes conducted in a manner that is out of touch with life. All this is hindering the ideological growth of the young people and hampering the inculcation in them of a profound Marxist-Leninist world outlook and lofty moral qualities. It is no secret that in the field of political education there is nothing more harmful than scholasticism, exercises in abstract theory, and the acquisition of knowledge for the sake of knowledge. The most important thing is to perceive the reality in the perspectives for the application and use of this knowledge with the optimum effect for the overall undertaking. Hence the most important task of the Komsomol committees is to organize the classes in the system of Komsomol political education on the basis of concrete practical activity oriented toward the future and in the educational process to develop in the Komsomol members and young people active, vital beliefs and a high-minded communist ideology which represents, according to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "a fusion of knowledge, convictions and practical action."

The importance of accomplishment of this task is particularly important in light of the currently ensuing struggle for the minds and hearts of the young people. This struggle between the socialist and bourgeois ideology is becoming more intense with each passing day. The bourgeois ideologists and "sovietophobes" of every stripe are sparing no efforts and doing everything they can to blunt the consciousness of the young people, to disarm them ideologically, to instigate conflict in the relations between the older and younger generations, and to inculcate nihilistic views in their perception of reality. This is why it is essential in the conduct of the classes to inculcate in the young people an uncompromising opposition to every manifestation of bourgeois ideology.

An important role in this regard is assigned to the Komsomol and youth publications and the television and radio programs which are the media for exposing the concepts of bourgeois and pseudorealistic philosophy and for

publicizing the advantages of the socialist social system and the socialist way of life.

Bolstering of theoretical knowledge and transforming it into strong ideological convictions and lofty moral qualities takes place most rapidly in the context of concrete practical activity. A good opportunity to combine theory and practice and to check the communist conviction is provided by the Leninist examination on "The Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress Put into Effect!" This examination is a very effective comprehensive form of education and it helps in escalating the labor and political activity of the young men and women. Its importance is also emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Further Improvement of the Ideological and Political Education Work." This decree sets forth the objective of "Stepping up the role of the Leninist examination in the comprehensive solution of the problems of communist youth education." Participation in the All-Union Leninist examination is helping 2.5 million young people in Uzbekistan to find their place in fulfillment of the communist construction program mapped out by the party.

The republic's Komsomol committees are addressing themselves to the task of making concrete and developing creatively the instrumentalities for fostering the political maturity and civic consciousness of the young people. Solid approval has been gained for such interesting forms of work among the young men and women as Leninist lessons, debates, lectures, and essays on the problems of communist education. A great deal of attention is being focused on increasing the importance of the social and political certification, which gives the young people practical help in self-training and self-education. Our aim is to make the activity of the certification commissions not a one-time campaign but a permanent endeavor carried out throughout the year. Only under these circumstances can the social and political certification fully achieve its purpose--to inculcate in the young people ideological maturity, a love of labor and a communist morality.

In the educational work with the young people the republic's Komsomol organization assigns an important place to lecture propaganda. This work is in the hands of more than 6,000 non-table-of-organization Komsomol committee lecturers amalgamated in lecture groups. Participation in the dissemination of social-political and scientific-technical knowledge is one of the criteria for the social activity of young people. With this in mind, the republic's Komsomol Central Committee practices regular analysis of the students' problems and makes recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of the various forms and means of educational work among the young people. Thus, many of the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms have established schools for the young lecturer on the history of the CPSU and the international youth movement and for the international relations lecturer. They work on the basis of a one-year program. The students write essays, prepare lecture texts which are used in the practical classes, and obtain help in compiling lecture themes and in having these themes reviewed by the methods councils of the Komsomol obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. They obtain lecturers'

skills in the course of their public speeches in the youth lecture-halls. At the end of the training period the students take tests and examinations and usually obtain assignments as propagandists in the primary and secondary link in the Komsomol political education network and later, when they have acquired experience, they are recruited for active propaganda lecture work.

In the ideological and political education of young people a role of no small importance is played by the meetings with veterans of the revolution and the Great Patriotic War and outstanding production workers and by active participation of the young men and women in an All-Union trip to the places of the revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Soviet people. The participants in the trip--and there have been about 1.5 million of them in the republic--become familiar with the history of the establishment and consolidation of Soviet rule in Uzbekistan, they establish museums, restore and build monuments commemorating Soviet heroes, and they deliver lectures and talks before the population.

In the system associated with the comprehensive approach an important place is occupied by moral education. The most important task of moral education is to develop in all the categories of youth a singleness of purpose and an inner need to live, study and work under the guidance of the principles of the moral code of the builder of communism. In formulating its chief task in the contemporary stage of development, the 25th CPSU Congress stated: "Nothing so enhances personality as an active and vital doctrinal posture and a conscientious attitude toward one's social obligation, a creed wherein unity of word and deed becomes the daily norm of conduct."

The active and vital posture of the individual is most clearly manifested in labor--this effective method of expressing love for the motherland and faith in internationalism and the ideals and values of our society. From this standpoint, immorality may also be manifested in man's action and inaction. The endeavor to establish an active, vital posture is leveled directly against indifference, corruption, Philistinism and other negative manifestations. The affirmation of this doctrinal posture is indicative of society's transition to new moral criteria and to the genuine implementation of V. I. Lenin's directive to the effect that "the entire undertaking for the training, education and teaching of today's young people should be carried out in the context of its communist morality." ("Complete Works," Vol. 41, p 309). This thesis has doctrinal significance for the activity of the Komsomol organizations in the field of moral education.

In this respect, a significant role is played by enhanced effectiveness and quality of all the types of labor. This aspect of the problem is particularly urgent because with respect to morality socialism in its current stage is still not free from the vestiges of the past, which most often manifest themselves in the context of labor activity.

The lofty ideological and moral qualities of youth can be clearly seen in the mass political and labor progress and in the initiative and creativity

of the young men and women in all the spheres of production and social life. Convincing evidence of this is to be found particularly in the All-Union communist subbotnik labor commemorating the birth of V. I. Lenin. These holiday labor campaigns are conducted every year in an organized and effective fashion. Taking part in the communist subbotnik labor projects of 1971-1975 were 25 million Komsomol members and young people of Uzbekistan. During the period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan they earned and turned over to the state's national economy fund 4,403,000 rubles. In the course of the 10th Five-Year Plan there has been a considerable increase in the number of people participating in the communist subbotnik campaigns. In just four years there were 30 million young men and women participating and they turned over 9,217,000 rubles to the five-year plan fund.

The greater the social and moral orientation of the labor activity of the young people, the higher the level of the individual moral consciousness and the understanding of the aims of socialism and the social nature of labor. In the development of these qualities a special role is played by socialist competition, which, according to L. I. Brezhnev, is the immutable means of educating the new man and promotes his political growth and moral advancement.

Socialist competition has brought to light many outstanding young workers and innovators of production as well as initiators of remarkable projects, talented organizers, and outstanding workers. Thus, the Komsomol youth shift of the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, under the supervision of foreman K. Sharipov, decided in 1979 to obtain a considerable amount of above-plan output and to increase the production of products bearing the State Badge of Quality.

The collective of the Komsomol youth column of the Kokand Locomotive Depot pledged itself to fulfill the freight shipment plan by the time of the 61st anniversary of the Komomol and to increase the technical speed of movement of the trains. Komsomol Youth Shop No 3 of the Chirchik factory Guncha promised this year to achieve a seven percent increase in the production of children's goods and to produce 20 children's items bearing the State Badge of Quality.

It would now be impossible to conceive of the making of the new individual and his moral development without the impact of the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. In the past years of the 10th Five-Year Plan participation in this movement encompassed 500,000 young men and women of Uzbekistan, which is twice as many as were included in the period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. In the republic today 340 enterprises, 11,000 shops and 35,000 brigades bear the title of collectives of communist labor. We are proud of the fact that a considerable number of the workers in them are Komsomol members and young people.

However, some of the Komsomol organizations are rather perfunctory in respect to the development of socialist competition.

What happens is that young production workers will take on reduced obligations in order that they may then "shout" about overfulfillment of these commitments. This kind of attitude toward the organization of socialist competition inflicts severe damage to the cause of moral education of the young people.

Every year sees a growth of the youth stratum in the realm of production--98 percent of the replenishments in the working class and kolkhoz peasantry are graduates of the schools, PTU [vocational and technical schools], and teknikums. These young people do not yet possess practical life experience and they have not been toughened with worldly wisdom. And it is no secret that it is precisely in this group that we most frequently encounter low labor productivity, defective work, and violations of discipline. In such cases there is great moral damage inflicted on society.

In any production collective the Komsomol organization must so structure its activity that it will create for each worker the conditions necessary for enhancement of vocational and technical knowledge and will kindle the spark of creativity and inspiration in the young workers. Involving the young people in vigorous labor activity, socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor--in the final analysis, these constitute a guarantee of lofty spiritual development of personality and affirmation in the young person's consciousness and behavior of the principles of the moral code of the builder of communism.

A special role in this process is assigned to the labor collective. Facing the Komsomol is the task delineated by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 18th Komsomol Congress: "To create in the labor collectives the kind of moral and psychological atmosphere in which every person will consider it his natural duty--and have the wherewithal--to work with maximum productivity and the greatest yield; an atmosphere in which the posture of the loafers, slackers, botchers and plunderers of public property will truly not be tolerated."

In this connection, we must not fail to mention the favorable influence which the tutors are asked to exert on the young worker.

The tutors' councils which are today in operation in many of the republic's plants and factories are doing important work. A good example is to be found in the work of the tutors' councils of the Tashkent and Fergana textile combines and the Samarkand knit goods factory.

But the activity of many of the tutors' councils requires close attention on the part of the Komsomol committees. It is necessary to continue the work of studying and generalizing their experience, to select and disseminate only the best experience they have acquired, and to strengthen the theoretical and methodological training of the tutors.

Thus, the comprehensive approach to communist education is basic to the work of the republic's Komsomol organization. The following are the principles which guide it in incorporating this approach in its practical activity:

- Efficient planning of the educational work of all types with due consideration for the characteristics of all the youth groups;
- Establishment of interrelations between the chief directions of the educational process;
- Extensive utilization of all the available forms, methods and media of educational influence;
- Constant stepping up of the role and responsibility of the Komsomol committees in the educational work.

This helps to insure increased ideological and educational work among the Komsomol members and to improve the activity of the Komsomol organizations in fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Further Improvement of the Ideological and Political Education Work."

There are formidable tasks facing the young men and women at this time, when the country is preparing to observe in suitable fashion the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress. There is intense concern in the matters of stepping up the ideological level of the mass political measures and recruiting the creative intelligentsia for the preparation of these measures as well as establishing in the labor collectives the optimum organization for legal, military, patriotic and atheistic education. The implementation of these measures will promote fulfillment of the chief party assignment for the Leninist Komsomol: to train worthy replacements and to educate the young people in the spirit of selfless devotion to the communist ideals.

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REGIONAL

TADZHIK CRITIC DEFENDS NATIONALIST TENDENCIES IN LITERATURE

Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tadzhik 5 Oct 79 p 3

[Article by S. Tabarov: "Active Interference Is Necessary"]

[Text] Since the enactment of the resolution "Concerning the Criticism of Belles-Lettres" by the CPSU Central Committee seven years ago, Tadzhik Soviet literary criticism has taken serious new steps forward. On one hand, a new breed of critics has added variant and challenging genres and examples of articles, reviews, materials in book form, abridgements, essays, etc., and the collected works and writings of critics have been printed more often. On the other hand the activities of some critics in the sphere of complex and difficult literary criticism has somewhat decreased and their tendency has shifted towards the study of literary history. Yet another category of critics has taken the responsibility of studying and analyzing current literary criticism and the new works of contemporary writers, and their research and criticism has been of assistance to both writers and readers. Along this path critics have encountered successes as well as losses and failures. Unusually, however, the Tadzhik literary critic has stridden along in accord with the general tendencies of literary critical, multinational, Soviet writings in the development of a shining socialist realist literature for the future.

As N. G. Chernyshevskiy has written, literary criticism is the work of "Those who express the thoughts of the best part of the public, and those who help in the dissemination of belles lettres among the public," and Tadzhik literary criticism is fulfilling this very social, ideological and aesthetic duty successfully these days. At the present stage of construction of the communist society which faces us critics, however, life, the Party and the people bring forward an obligation and certain demands; i.e., the present-day obligation and demands in accord with the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU "Concerning the Improvement of Ideological, Political, and Educational Work in the Future." According the most important obligations in literary criticism have been considered as defining the tendency and the basic laws of development in literature, strengthening the Leninist Party principles and national characteristics, analysis and synthesis of research and creative discovery, and the struggling for lofty ideas, pleasing forms and similar features. In order to

fulfill this obligation and the demands of the people and the Party, it is a stipulation and necessity that we mobilize all scientific, literary-critical and literary-aesthetic talents and forces from every critic. As a result of this, Tadzhik literary criticism cannot be detached from the most important tendencies and daily literary happenings of the moment, either in ignorance or in withdrawal from objective and scientific analysis.

Literary criticism should express "the governing concepts of its time concerning elegance and beauty and should clarify them from a theoretical point of view and confirm their reality in action." These words of V. G. Belinskiy take into consideration the problems of inspiration of content, ideological nature, national characteristics, civil quality, eloquence and belletristic-aesthetic value, both in the words of the critics and in the literary creations of other writers.

Tadzhik critics are also helpful in solving a series of literary-aesthetic questions and problems for contemporary Tadzhik writers and their readers, and nowadays they are indebted to both the current writers and their readers. From all those concerned we the critics have from the onset failed to attract our artists' attention to the creation of outstanding realistic works on important, present-day subjects, to the great industrial and agricultural building and to the discovery of a new realistic characterization of the new man, the new hero, etc. We the critics have raised too few subjective and lofty ideological problems, too seldom an appreciation for belletristic language and for examples of them. As a result of this, nowadays it is difficult to find an outstanding work in Tadzhik literature, portraying the contemporary worker and, especially, the image of the intellectual worker apart from one or two works by Yu. Akobirov and M. Khuyayev. Although there are some well-known works concerning the kolkhoz farmers of the 30's and 40's such as "Shodi," "Navobod," and "Land of Our Forefathers," it is difficult to cite writings in which at least the work and toil, the quality and characteristics of truth, and the realities of farm life during the 50's and 60's are reflected, apart from the short story, "The River Seeks a New Course." The creative, thematic, and ideological inclinations of Kuhzod, Sorbon, and S. Tursun and some other talented new authors have been focused more on secondary subjects and questions and on the discovery of uncertain and indefinite characteristics of less active and less struggling protagonists. They have had an interest in the creation of images having complex associations, symbolism and allegory, and they intend to strengthen their writing with this very lyricism and psychological treatment. But such an inclination and enthusiasm for symbolic forms, the portrayal of allegorical and metaphorical comparisons and the reflection of topics which do not have a very profound and vital background encompass problems of insignificant value and provide less assistance for a careful and thorough understanding of the ideological-thematic and belletristic nature of such works. At the same time one can observe rather clearly this same condition in the poetry of some talented poets. We critics, however, have not analyzed either the individual works or the general considerations of such writers, who have a great future in conformity with the rules of literary criticism. Nor have

we even pointed out that there must be a greater effort for the reflection of contemporary literary protagonists, above all, the new Soviet man, the type of the toil-lover, the struggler, and the high-minded, forward-looking individual. Our famous writer Chingiz Aytmatov has also reinforced this thought saying,

"If the book speaks in the language of its time, one can expect it to have a long life, and it is a must for the reader. Such books can be large or small and in various genres, but when taken as a set they are, above all else, among those works which tell of heroism, completeness of the human spirit, lofty convictions and deeds, ethics, and morality.

Their characters have great strength and the goal of their lives is to serve a high idea. A. Sayfulloyev observes our other shortcomings and mistakes as "subjectivism," "the failure to sum up matters impartially," "the failure to analyze objectively," etc. Although this summary of the chairman of the critics' section of the Union of Writers of Tadzhikistan is his personal opinion, one can find indications of his observations in the works of a number of critics. That is to say, critics have mentioned time and again in their articles the names of only a small number of writers to confirm this thought. Alongside us, however, poets such as Gaffor Mirzo, M. Farhat, A. Qahhori, Mavjuda, Ozod, Qutbi, Kirom, H. Fayzullo, Haqnazar, Choib, Sh. Yodgori, S. Halimsho, Mr Haydarsho, Bobo Hoji, F. Ansori, Sh. Maston, Ubayd Rajab, A. Sharifi, Ashur Safar, and Nu'mon Roziq have also composed works, each of which occupies a special place in literature. Moreover, from such a listing of poets one could not form an incorrect opinion; that is to say, in the works of those writers whose works are often the subject of discussion and controversy among the critics shortcomings, delusions and errors are not apparent, but in the works of the other group of poets defects and errors cannot but appear. Sometimes we write extravagantly about the works of famous writers, ancient writers, or aspiring authors such as Lo'iq, B. Sobir, Gulrukhsor, and S. Ma'mur and about that which they have portrayed in their works as "new pages of history and of understanding the people and its heroes on the battlefields of World War II and their fundamental deeds on the fronts of Communist toil." Whereas in resolving the above-mentioned matters and questions, the contributions of all our poets and generally of all Tadzhik writers have been and continue to be substantial. These days if someone studies the poetry and stories of Gaffor Mirzo, A. Qahhori, M. Farhat, Sh. Yodgori, S. Halimsho, Habibullo Fayzullo, Haqnazar Choib, Sh. Maston and others, he can see very clearly that the realistic and belletristic reflection of the above-mentioned topics is not less in their literary creations than in the works of others. The differences between them lie only in variation and coloration of style and taste, differences in proficiency, differences in following the approaches of the new and the old, in the manner of using genre and example, language, artistry, means of imagery, etc. In one matter A. Sayfulloyev is right. In point of fact, we critics have not spoken out about the creative activities of all our writers, and until now we have not said anything about many writers commensurate to their position in contemporary literature.

One can address this very thought concerning belletristic prose and drama. Having spoken in defense of "the creative inquiries" of belletristic prose, A. Sayfulloyev writes that the books of J. Ikromi, R. Jalil, F. Niyoz, F. Muhammadieyev, A. Shukuh, Yu. Akobirov, M. Khuyayev, and the best short stories of Sorbon, S. Tursun, R. Hodizoda, and R. Amonov are indeed "the active interference of writers into belletristic scrutiny of the important problems of socialist realism." Unfortunately, however, to set aside the works of M. Najmiddinov, B. Ortiopov, Hoji Sodiq, Sorbon, and B. Firuz from "belletristic scrutiny of the important problems of socialist realism" would be to misrepresent contemporary Tadzhik socialist realistic literature. Whereas a portion of the works of the above-mentioned writers occupies its own special position as regards ideological and thematic point of view, a belletristic posing of problems, practices, and its finding of new protagonists in the prose of recent years, it is not inferior to some of the best short stories and books of those prose writers who follow in the footsteps of A. Sayfulloyev.

At this juncture another literary problem arises. Sometimes some critics become fascinated by the new creations of certain authors and fail to give importance to the poverty of form and poetics, the genre and belletristic artistry, and the language and means of imagery in the works of such artists. For example, these days it is even possible to clearly observe not only the lessened degree of adhering to literary genres in prose, but also the occasional substitution of metrical prose in place of poetry, poverty of rhyme, radif,¹ language, inelegance of speech, etc. The favorite genre of most contemporary poets has been the four-couplet mussamat,² which in its usual two-couplet form suggests the division of the couplets of a ghazal.³ In the works of a well-known poet I have come upon a poem, the entirety of which consisted of an eight couplet ghazal of 67 words (a 16 line musammat). In it the word "I" occurred 8 times, "am not" occurred 6 times, "ever," "which," and "lover" 4 times, and "is" and "is not" occurred twice. Now if the experienced poet not only does not know the appropriateness of using "there is" as opposed to "is" and writes:

You are the beauty of the Secret,
You are the adornment of Khujand,
In your presence our head became
Lofty like the Mountain of the Mongols,

one supposes that the two lines are replaced by four, and even the metrics may mislead one as to the meaning. There is no need to describe the poverty

1. radif, a type of hypermetre or epitrophe used in classical Iranian, Turkish, and Arabic poetry in which a word or syllable is repeated after the rhyme word at the end of each couplet.
2. musamat, a classical Iranian, Turkish, and Arabic genre of poetry in which stanzas of four, five, or six lines are followed by a refrain.
3. ghazal, a classical Iranian, Turkish, and Arabic genre of lyrical poetry varying in length from four to sixteen couplets.

of language from a standpoint of form, style, employment of rhyme, radif, belletristic artistry, and the corruption of poetry by some other poets. Indifference towards the basic tools of belletristic literature, towards the building blocks of the contemporary writer is increasing, and we critics are neglecting this important sphere of artistic creativity and are closing our eyes to these serious shortcomings.

Another feature of contemporary literary criticism is that a number of experienced critics, whose articles have "a solid scientific basis," are providing both more lengthy articles and more summaries. A. Sayfulloyev's article is to be included among these. Expending all their strengths and talents for a better display of their achievements, the authors of these articles and summaries thoroughly analyze the works of various artists and draw their scientific conclusions. Unfortunately, however, in reading through such articles it is seldom possible to come upon exact, precise, and illuminating thoughts not only as to the topic, concept, form, belletristic-aesthetic quality, and the way and manner of style and imagery of specific authors and differences among them, but also in this critical studies attention is not paid to ideological-contextual analysis or to the social aspects in the works of specific writers. The authors of these critical articles and summaries do not say a word about the poverty and limitation of subject matter in the works of contemporary writers, nor about the writers' indifference to current events and problems and the passage of time, nor about the occasional distortion of history as regards the role of lofty ideals, struggling, etc. Concerning the poetic and creative abilities of our contemporary writers the critics give us no indication at all. As a result of this, some experienced writers (especially contemporary poets) are repeating past literary themes and problems, while they remain frozen in their creative abilities and are less able to conquer high summits. If critics had pointed out with timeliness the successes and failures of their fellow writers, today there would be no surprise. The dearth of creativity would have diminished, and our writers would have contributed more pearls of poetry, prose, and drama to the treasury of Soviet literature.

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REGIONAL

REVIEW OF BOOK ATTACKING INFLUENCE OF BOURGEOIS NATIONALISTS IN UKRAINE

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Jan 80 p 4

[Article by V. Zots, candidate of philosophical sciences, assistant director of the Kiev branch of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences affiliated with the CPSU Central Committee: "With Cross and Scepter"]

[Text] One of the most characteristic features of our epoch is an uncompromising battle of ideas. Life has fully confirmed the conclusion of the 25th CPSU Congress that positive improvements in the international situation and the relaxation of international tension are creating favorable opportunities for wide dissemination of the ideas of socialism, but on the other hand, the ideological antagonism of the two systems is becoming more active, and imperialistic propaganda, more refined.

Today along with subversive, anticommunist activities bourgeois nationalist ideology occupies a leading place in the ideological struggle against the countries of the socialist community. "The imperialists well understand the full strength of international proletarian solidarity," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out. "It is for precisely this reason that it depends on nationalism in its struggle against the forces of socialism and against the revolutionary movement." Relying on the pernicious influence of nationalism, which is closely interwoven with anti-Sovietism, imperialist reactionaries are trying to undermine the class unity of workers and to shatter the international solidarity of the Soviet people and of fraternal socialist countries.

On the right flank of the enemies of peace and progress are the emigre bourgeois nationalist rabble, including Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and their spiritual mentors from the foreign fragments of the Uniate Church, who today have found refuge in the backyard of the intelligence, subversion and propaganda services of the West.

The antipopular activities of intriguers acting under the sign of the cross and the scepter are exposed with great historical accuracy in K.

Ye. Dmitruk's new book "With Cross and Scepter,"* published by Politizdat. The pages of the book, which reproduce photocopies and texts of documentary materials, expose the shameful path of treachery and shady enterprises which the Uniate and nationalist clique has long taken. This is both active assistance to the Nazis in espionage and punitive activities, participation in mass robbery of the population of occupied regions and the spiriting away of youth to hard labor in Germany and the creation of the cut-throat, terrorist, so-called Ukrainian Insurgent Army, armed and trained by the fascists. This is also the atrocious murders of Soviet patriots and partisans, hundreds and thousands of peaceful citizens who bravely opposed both the fascist invaders and their slaves--the OUN [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalism] traitors and butchers.

On the basis of a great deal of factual material, the book shows what a decisive rebuff the treacherous activities of the fascist werewolves from the nationalist camp provoked on the part of the Soviet people. Hundreds of partisan detachments and underground groups acting under the leadership of the Communist Party in the Ukraine courageously defeated the enemy garrisons, frustrated the occupiers' measures and decisively exposed the true fascist face of the nationalists and Uniates. Led by the communists, the workers of the western regions of the Ukraine also continued the difficult fight with the remnants of the Banderite bands after the victorious conclusion of the war when, encouraged by the most reactionary circles of the West, the nationalist cut-throats tried to impede the restoration of peaceful life.

The workers' sublime successes in the restoration of the national economy, the enlistment of wide popular masses in active public and political activities, the failure of nationalist Ustymov and of the kulaks and the Uniate hierarchs supporting it and the completion of the collectivization of agriculture marked the decisive victory of socialism in the western regions of the UkrSSR. In place of the misanthropic ideology of nationalism and clerical chauvinism implanted here for many years by foreign invaders and their underlings from the Uniate-nationalist camp, the ideology of Soviet patriotism and of socialist internationalism and the friendship of peoples was for ever firmly established in the consciousness of the widest masses of workers and in all spheres of public life.

On the basis of convincing historical materials the author thoroughly analyzes the process of the degradation and corruption of the traitors in dress-coat and soutane who fled from the wrath of the people after the end of the war and who are now entrenched in the USA, England, Canada and other capitalist countries. The pages of the book reveal to the reader a picture of ideological and moral corruption of a pitiful little group of emigre leaders who long ago turned into hirelings of the

* K. Ye. Dmitruk, "With Cross and Scepter," Moscow, Izd. Politicheskoy literature, 1979.

CIA and other espionage and propaganda services of the West. It is irrefutably shown that subsidies from foreign intelligence agencies and ideological sabotage centers for supplying mercenaries and carrying out the dirtiest errands turned into a source of enrichment, into the traditional "business" of the OUN camarilla. For example, the so-called Foreign Delegation of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (ZP UGVR) which is one of the branches of the American intelligence service, exists on CIA funds. The bourgeois nationalist publishing houses Suchasnist' (Munich), Smoloskip (Baltimore, USA) and a number of other organs of subversive propaganda are supported by money from U.S. intelligence.

The book shows the true face of a whole gallery of political bankrupts who, in their time, acting with cross and submachine gun, truly served the bloody Fuehrer and who are now in the same anti-Soviet team with the Zionists, Peking hegemonists, the Chilean fascists and others of the bitterest enemies of peace and progress. Zealous heralds of a new world war, the leaders of the emigre bourgeois nationalist rabble went so far as to begin to call on their imperialist hosts to "drop a hydrogen bomb on Moscow," no more, no less. Recently, the Uniate-nationalist press, in unison with the propaganda machine of monopoly has been demanding the immediate equipping of the armies of the NATO countries with neutron weapons and the stationing of new systems of lethal missiles in Western Europe.

Trying to work off their 30 pieces of silver from Western centers of subversion, the Uniate-nationalist leaders are trying to import ideological poison, espionage instructions and contraband into our country, using the channel of international tourism. The book cites instructive examples of the failure of espionage trips of Banderite envoys and convincingly shows that behind these "travellers" if one may call them that, are former fascist cut-throats from the Nachtigall Battalion and the Galchina SS Division and "specialists" from foreign intelligence agencies.

Consistently exposing the futile attempts of our ideological opponents from the bourgeois nationalist camp, the Soviet people draw a sharp distinction between the handful of OUN traitors and the basic part of working Ukrainian emigres who decisively oppose their anti-Soviet ventures. The Soviet people are doing a great deal of work in developing cultural and other ties with the progressive Ukrainian community abroad.

Like all Soviet peoples, the Ukrainian people contemptuously reject any attempts of the underlings of imperialism from the nationalist camp to sow distrust and enmity between the peoples of our country, to undermine the unity of Soviet society. "We have and will decisively repulse any manifestation of bourgeois and revisionist ideology," Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, a member of the CPSU Central Committee

Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, said at the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. "We will counter hostile attacks with militant, strategic and persuasive propaganda and will increase the Soviet people's vigilance."

K. Ye. Dmitruk's timely and politically acute book teaches implacable struggle with any manifestation of bourgeois nationalism ideology, gives the reader a deeper understanding of its reactionary, antipopular nature and enables him to recognize and expose the ideological subversion of imperialism in whatever form it may be manifested.

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